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VOL. XVII NO. 89--- BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 15 1929 ONE ANNA.

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
@20 Apr.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera a ..	All	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	vessels	19,000
11 ,,	Mantua a ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	will	11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda a ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	now	11,000
8 ,,	Morea a ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	sail	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan a ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	direct	16,619
6 July	Rajputana a ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..	from	10,946
20 ,,	Maloja a ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura a ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..	without	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa a ..	transship	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda a ..	ment	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea a ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
12 ,,	Commorin x ..	Aden	15,132
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p. m. 18th Apr.	Domala	8441
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th ,,	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5898	5 Apl.	16 April
a Tottori Maru ..	5973	17 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Apl.	4 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	14 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
Bengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
a Hakodate Maru	5303	20 May.	2 June.
a Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,

a Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 ,,	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 May	22 May
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 ,,	6 June.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 15th April	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
17th ,,	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
24th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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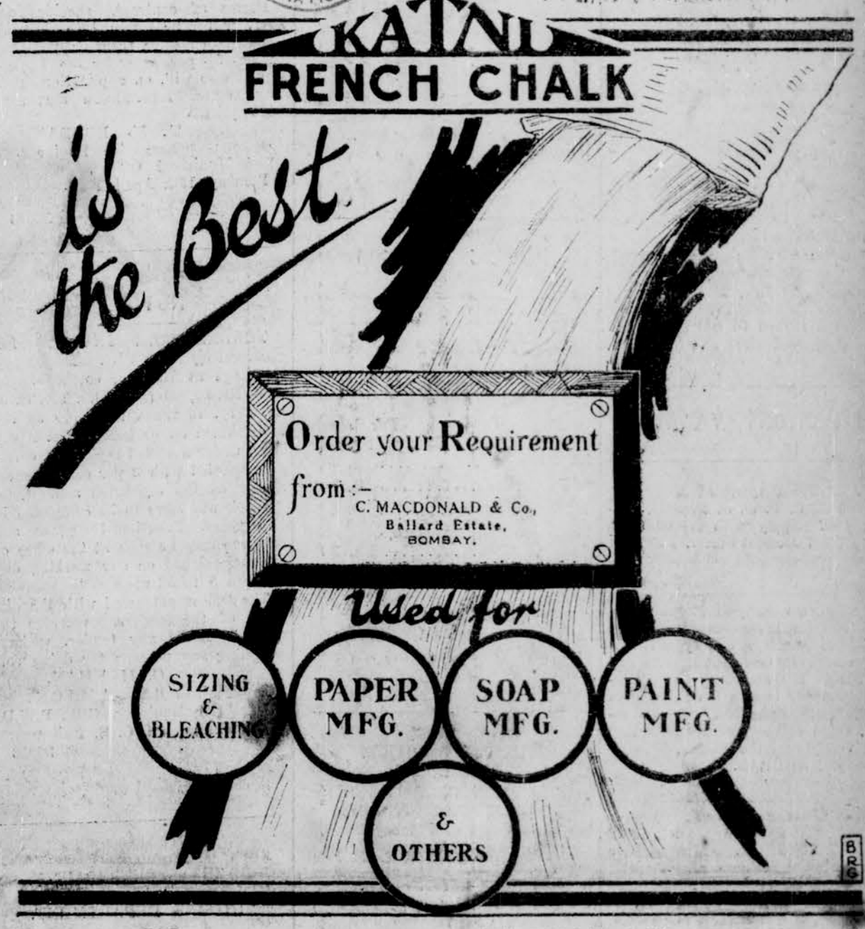

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A Qualified NURSE & one L. C. P. & S. Pay Rs. 50/- each p. m. Apply with testimonials to the Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur State.
A 32065

A CLERK with good knowldege of English, Book-keeping and must have good speed in typewriting. Well versed in correspondence. Pay Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply in own handwriting to B. M. VENCOBA RAO, Superintendent, Office of the Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab, Rulers of Bhopal, BHOPAL.
A 32063

WANTED—for a large Cotton Mill up-country, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Must have considerable experience of Boilers, Engines and Electricity. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2273 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle.
A 32067

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A 32078

WANTED—for moffusil, an experienced kind natured full time LADY GRADUATE, European or Indian to act as Companion to a Lady of a very high class Hindu family and also to act as Companion and Tutor to her three girls under twelve. Apply with ttstimonials Mrs NARSIDAS 20, Nepean Sea Road.
A R1554

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A 32070

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CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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JA R1545

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Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the II CRIMINAL SESSIONS of the High Court of Bombay has this day been DISSOLVED.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 12th April, 1929.
32072

NOTICE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these that our men Mr. KANTILAL MANEKLAL and Mr. JATASHANKER have left our services from the current month and any business or contract made by them in our name is not binding on us.

SHREE JAGNATHJI & CO.
Bombay,
32076

NOTICE TO MARINERS

ON and from the 9th April, 1929, the fixed white light at Gopnath Point is replaced by a 4th order occulting light, 5 seconds dark and 10 seconds light visible about 12 miles from N.N.W. to W.S.W. through east.

J. JOHNSTON,
Port Officer, Bhavnagar.
32077

NOTICE

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

AS the Selection of students for the above scholarships for the year 1929-30 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board about the 20th of June, 1929, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community (all subsections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognized by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the Undersigned on or before 18th June, 1929. Poor and deserving Female Students of the said Community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges or taking up training in Nursing, etc., are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same.

This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

P. B. GOTHOSKER,
Honorary Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships' Advisory Board.

Anand-Kanan,
Chowpaty Road, Bombay No. 7.
10th April, 1929.
32068

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for constructing the proposed addition to the primary school at Memonwada Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1929.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th April, 1929.
32073

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for constructing a Civil Dispensary Buildings at Nanded, costing about O. S. Rs. 94,000 (B. G. Rs. 100, O. S. Rs. 117), to reach the office of the undersigned on or before 21st April, 1929, under a sealed registered cover, accompanied with 2 per cent. earnest money on the estimated amount.

Work will have to be completed in two years. Sanctioned plans and estimate may be seen at the office of the undersigned on any working day between 8 to 12 noon.

The Officer entrusted with the disposal of the tenders, reserves the right to reject any tender, without assigning any reasons for doing so.

G. M. KHAN,
M.A., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, G.B., P.W.D.,
Nanded (N. G. S. Railway).
32053

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of C. I. Pipes, Socket and Spigot of sizes for delivery within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on 25th April, 1929. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for C. I. Pipes.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. Two per copy.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay, No. 11.
32071

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 857 OF 1926.

Re: CHAMPAKLAL CHUNILAL, MOHANLAL CHUNILAL and CHHOTALAL CHUNILAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at C. P. Tank Road, lately carrying on business as Shroffs and Commission Agents and as Share Brokers in partnership with Jamnadas Lalji, Amratlal Lalji, Harilal Lalji and Parmanand Mulchand, in the name of Mulchand Lalji and Harilal Lalji at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th June, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
32075

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Copy of the last Will and Testament, and contents of the Codicil of Bai SUNTOKE, wife of Velji Nagji, till lately of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, limited until the originals of the said Will and Codicil are produced ..... Deceased.

RATANSEY TALAKSEY, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the said Will, reserving the right of the other Executor Velji Nagji to come in and apply for Probate ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. M. TALEYARKHAN.

The 3rd day of April, 1929.
Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
32069

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ramjanally and others, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Ramzan Gulamhoosein, the deceased Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of July, 1922, and made between Hasham Haji Musa of the one part and Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part, and Further Charge bearing date the 14th day of November, 1922, and made between the said Hasham Haji Musa of the one part and the said Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, New No. A1|4033 and New Survey No. 1B|20 and Cadastral City Survey No. 913 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 4973 (1), 4973 (2), 4973 (3) and Street Nos. 301, 601A, 301B, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Lady Jamshedji Road, on or towards the West by the Vajavali Mosque, on or towards the North by the property of Shamshudin Penker and on or towards the South by a passage in the occupation of Harbon Saleh Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Executors of the deceased Mortgagee at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.,

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) AT NEW MARINE LINES (PLOT NO. 18) AND PIECES OF VACANT LAND AT PAREL TANK ROAD GOREGAON AND MANORI VIA MALAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co. Attorneys for Lady Aimai Hormusji Wadia (Vender) the administratrix of the estate of Sir Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

(a) All that piece of leasehold land together with the bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate on the East side of Marine Lines Road, on the Esplanade, admeasuring about 1600 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 8452, 8453, Cadastral Survey No. 1433 of Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 3526, Street No. 37 and bounded on the North by Plot No. 19 Marine Lines, on the East by vacant land of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the South by Plot No. 17 Marine Lines and on the West by Marine Lines Road and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 18 Marine Lines.

(b) All that piece of vacant freehold land situate on the East of Parel Tank Road, admeasuring about 9132 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 83, 3, 28, New Nos. 16593, 14116, 14143, New Survey Nos. 2|2406, 2400, Cadastral Survey No. 438 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1092(a) etc. Street Nos. 20B etc., and bounded on the East by the property of Sir Dorabji Jamshedji Tata, on the West by Parel Tank Road, on the North by the property of Sir Dorabji Jamshedji Tata and on the South by the property of Shantaram Narayan Dabholker.

(c) All that piece of vacant Bhatty or Bhat land known as Morchool situate at Goregaon, Zillah Thana, admeasuring about 21 asres, 3 gunthas and 48 sq. yards, bearing Survey Nos. 49 to 52, Falni Nos. (etc. Pot No. 2 etc. and bounded on the North by the ground of Limjee Maneckjee Shett, on the East by the ground of Limjee Maneckjee Shett, on the south by the river and Arum Hill and on the West by the ground of Aleixo Fedro Muccadum.

(d) All that piece of Grassy vacant land at Mouje Manori near Dharai in Taluka Salsette, bearing Survey Nos. 235 etc., Falni No. 4 etc., and admeasuring about 3 acres 4 gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

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AND

DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

Recalling Past 25 Years, Record

The following is the Weekly Cotton review, issued by Messrs. Newall and Clayton dated Liverpool, 26th March, which states that purchases made on decline in April have always shown a profit. The report is as under:—

The daily range of fluctuations in the May position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest	Lowest
Tuesday, 19 Mar	10.76	10.70
Wednesday, 20 Mar.	10.93	10.70
Thursday, 21 Mar.	10.83	10.78
Friday, 22 Mar.	10.92	10.80
Saturday, 23 Mar.	10.78	10.75
Monday, 25 Mar.	10.71	10.63

To-day's Price. A year ago.
May 10.70. May 10.36.

Although no change has occurred during the past week in the general Cotton outlook the feature has been considerable long liquidation in America, influenced by fears of adverse developments in the monetary position. Prices here have declined in sympathy with the lower quotations from the other side of the Atlantic, and on the week a loss of around a farthing per lb. has been registered.

The serious drain on world-wide credit facilities caused by the over-inflation of stocks on Wall Street has been a matter of deep concern to bankers for many months, and a meeting of the Federal Reserve directors was called last Saturday to consider the best way to bring this to an end. As an increase in the discount rate would be harmful to trade it appears that the Federal Reserve Banks have so far not felt disposed to adopt this policy, but it remains to be seen if the present situation can be relieved by less drastic means. The uncertainty of the methods to be adopted has, however, already affected sentiment and brought out liquidation in both the Stock and Commodity markets of America during the week. If brokers generally make an effort to call in the huge sums they have lent on loans against speculative holdings, further forced liquidation is possible, but it is doubtful if the Commodity markets will suffer much more depression, as over-inflation recently has been confined almost entirely to the Stock markets.

Weather conditions in the Cotton Belt have been rather mixed during the week. In the early part continued rains fell East of the Mississippi, and caused further delays in farm work, but since the week-end conditions have improved, and a spell of fair, warm weather for two or three weeks would be extremely beneficial. The question of the prospective acreage is still uncertain. The general opinion favours a small decrease in the South-East but some increase elsewhere, more especially in Texas and Oklahoma. Fertilizer sales during March are not yet known, but it is believed that they were on a large scale than the preceding two months.

The final ginning report of last year's crop published last Wednesday, showing a total of 14,269,000 bales, was so near to the previous Bureau crop estimates that it ceserves little comment. If anything the old crop statistical position has been slightly strengthened, as the final ginning return shows a reduction of 104,000 bales on the December Bureau estimate. Based on the present prospects, the carryover next July looks like being around 4,250,000 bales, which compares with 5,110,000 bales last July and 7,794,000 bales in July, 1927.

In our opinion the present depressing monetary outlook is likely to only balance the old season's supply is still being consumed at a very high rate, and on present prospects a crop of at least 15-1/2 million bales of American Cotton will have to be grown this year to cover next season's world requirements, and a crop of over 16-1/2 million bales to bring reserves up to normal. If at any time during the growing season crop prospects indicate the possibility ofc an outturn below 15 million bales, Cotton will probably sell nearer to 1/ than 11d. per lb.

We favour the long side of Cotton at 10-1/2d. per lb., as we cannot help recalling that in the past twenty-five years purchases made on declines in April have always shown a minimum profit of a halfpenny per lb. (in some years several pence per lb.) at some point later in the year, due to the influence of crop scares.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—The easier tendency in raw material rates has increased bearish sentiment, and buyers generally are inclined to hold aloof in the expectation of being able to purchase on still more favourable terms in the near future. The political disturbances in India have had an adverse effect on trade for that outlet, and sales of weight have been quite unimportant. Trade with China has been maintained fairly satisfactorily, but only a limited business has been done with the remaining outlets. American and Egyptian yarns have been in quiet request, users only covering immediate requirements.

Continent.—German textile trade very irregular and no signs yet of much improvement. France and Italy report mills well engaged and demand covering output.

Japan.—Textile demand encouraging and mill outlook favourable.

America.—Cloth and yarn demand well maintained during the week, and mill activity generally still proceeding at a high rate. Garside reports that March consumption is likely to show a rate equal to that of February, which will mean a total for the full month of around 650,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN MARKETS.

Influenced mainly by the lower American quotations, the Egyptian markets have shown an easier tendency during the week, and prices of both Sakellaridis and Upper have declined around a farthing per lb.

The Sakellaridis market has shown no new interesting feature. Cotton of this variety grown in the Sudan is now arriving here fairly freely, but as most of this crop has already been hedged it is not having much influence on the futures market. Exports of Egyptian Sakellaridis from Alexandria are still running behind last year, and consumers generally are showing no anxiety with regard to future supplies. In our opinion the only incentive for an upward movement in Sakellaridis prices can be unfavourable news with regard to the new crop.

As regards Uppers, the pending discussion in America with regard to the imposition of an import duty on foreign Cotton caused a revival in the enquiry about a week ago, but since then the demand has become very quiet again as American consumers have not yet decided to purchase Uppers freely in advance of the possibility of such a tariff being decided upon by the Senate.

Writing on the outlook for Egyptian Cottons Messrs. G. D. Economou and Co. of Alexandria, have given us the following interesting information:—

"The narrow difference ruling between Uppers and American had for a long time been attracting the attention of spinners the world over, and the probability of a new tax in America brought out this situation still more and caused speculators to take more active interest. On the 6th March last, the statistical position of this variety was as follows:—

	cantars.
Carryover	374,211
Arrivals	3,925,856
	4,300,067
Shipments	2,837,203
	1,462,864

"If we reckon the total crop at 7,700,00 cantars there remain in the interior only 670,000 cantars (total arrivals to 6th March in round figures being 6,830,00 cantars) this figure comprising 2,220,000 cantars Sakellaridis and the balance of 4,500,000 cantars consisting of Uppers and a small percentage of other varieties. We have therefore in Egypt a stock of 1,900,000 cantars, at least half of which must be reckoned as already sold; there remain thus only one million cantars available.

"We are of the opinion that this quantity can no longer weigh on the situation and that for future purchases full prices will have to be paid in order to obtain the Cotton. We consider that in the very near future the difference between Uppers and American must widen, and this is the moment for straddles involving purchases of old crop Uppers against sales of American.

"Summing up, we can only maintain the opinion that prices of Egyptain Cotton must gradually rise owing to the following reasons:—

1. The whole of the crop is already in sight, and shipments are continuing on a fairly considerable scale while supplies here are being diminished.

2. The feeling here is appreciably better and the teachnical position of the market is not at all strained.

3. The news of the probable imposition in America of an import duty on long stple Cotton can but have a favourable influence on Cotton of the present crop and will induce the various importers to buy more freely before the law comes into force."

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PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

FINAL ISSUE IN NUTSHELL

The following is the cable-information issued by the Garside Cotton Service which states that the prospective carryover to next season is 1,000,000 B/c to 1,200,000 B/c below normal. A crop of 15,250,000 to 15,500,000 B/C is needed to prevent further deficit in carryover next year, and well above this to restore supplies to normal." This extract we think put the final issue in a nutshell. Now, just what are the chances of a crop of the desired proportions? No one can tell what will happen this year, but we judge the future by the past, and, on this basis, the chances are small. In the past record of sixteen seasons, only on three occasions have crops been raised of 15.1/4 millions or more. The average crop for these sixteen seasons gives a figure of 12,654,000 B/c. An attempt to counter these deductions may be made by saying, that, of recent years, acreage has been considerably increased. This is quite true, but careful analysis shows that acreage is only a minor consideration. For instance, in 1927/28, on the fourth largest acreage ever planted, the crop was only 12,783,000 B/c. Let large acreage synchronize with a large yield per acre (as in 1926/27), then we get a big crop, but not otherwise. Yield per acre is the real factor, and this of course, depends primarily, upon the weather.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 5th April 1929:

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	6,33,45,000
Other Deposits	74,43,98,000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	2,00,00,000
Sundries	95,47,000
Total Rupees	94,57,90,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,50,63,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,38,86,000
Loans	16,50,63,000
Cash Credits	30,39,87,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	11,15,02,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	41,68,000
Bullion	3,000
Dead Stock	2,83,69,000
Sundries	50,57,000
Balances with other Banks	1,24,000
Total	83,46,81,000
Cash	11,11,09,000
Total Rupees	94,57,90,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£.
Deposits in London	844,100
Advances and Investments in London	870,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	10,800

Percentage 13.27.
Bank Rate 8 per cent.
7 per cent. from 11th April 1929.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Public Deposits	41,60,000	Increase
Other Deposits	2,73,50,000	do.

ASSETS.

	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	24,93,000	Decrease
Loans	5,56,89,000	Increase
Cash Credits	2,02,09,000	Decrease
Bills Discounted and Purchased	737,000	do.
Cash	27,31,000	Increase

Percentage 13.27.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following weekly Bullion letter from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., dated London, 20th March:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £151,704,273 on the 13th instant (as compared with £151,473,325 on the previous Wednesday) and represents a decreaseof £2,202,042 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

In the open market this week about £1,022,000 bar gold from South Africa was available. The Bank of England secured the bulk of this amount—about £894,000—as shown in the figures below, and the balance was absorbed by the requirements of India and the Home and Continental Trade.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx, during the week under review, of £736,976.

	Received £.	Withdrawn £.
March 14th	2,767	23,148
March 15th		130,132
March 16th		3,711
March 18th	nil.	nil.
March 19th	894,200	nil.
March 20th		3,000

The receipt yesterday was in bar gold from South Africa. The withdrawals consisted of £11,991 in bar gold and £148,000 in sovereigns. According to the "Times" the withdrawal of £125,000 in sovereigns on the 15th inst. was the half-yearly sum due to be released in gold to the Italian Government under the Italian War Debt Funding Agreement.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

Imports	£
Netherlands	1,983,800
British South Africa	384,556
Other countries	14,503
Total	2,382,859

Exports.	£
Germany	43,920
France	16,78[illegible]
Switzerland	20,750
Egypt	35,850
Straits Settlements	59,640
Other countries	17,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of February last are detailed below:—

	Imports £.	Exports £.
Germany		77,860
Netherlands		9,698
France	43,974	58,041
Switzerland		174,312
Austria		25,950
Poland		10,482
Egypt		112,755
West Africa	62,110	59[illegible]
Union of South Africa		3,421,564
U. S. A.	2,336,617	
Rhodesia	79,789	
British India		330,961
Straits Settlements		151,964
Gibraltar		9,000
Other countries	17,567	10,67[illegible]
Total	2,53[illegible]	4,393,849

The following was the composition of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve on the 28th February last:—

	£.
In India	nil.
In England:—	
Cash at the Bank of England	1,493
Gold	2,152,334
British Treasury Bills—value as on 28th February 1929	6,091,617
Other British & Dominion Government Securities value as on 28th February 1929	31,754,558
Total	40,000,000

SILVER.

Silver prices have moved only within narrow limits. Support has been given by China, but this quarter has again worked both ways, for selling on China account was responsible for a fall of 1/8d. in the cash and 3/16d. in the two months' quotations on the 16th instant although the lapse was in part attributable to a lack of demand. The Indian Bazaars have shown some disposition to acquire silver for prompt shipment, but their interest has been rather restricted to the lower prices, and some orders have in consequence proved inoperative at a subsequent advance in rates.

America has been rather inactive and has only been inclined to work moderately in both directions.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

Imports.	£.
Netherlands	10,300
Irish Free State	16,400
Other countries	4,965
Total	31,665

Exports.	£.
Egypt	19,888
China	58,780
British India	31,351
Other countries	10,683
Total	120,702

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 13.

May	20.59
July	19.99
October	19.97
December	20.02
January	20.00
Middling Spot	20.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 13.

May	19.83
July	19.91
Middling Spot	19.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 13.

	Bales
Day's Receipts all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

	Opening	Closing
April		10.52
May	10.61	10.58
June		10.50
July	10.58	10.55
August		10.50
September		10.46
October	10.48	10.43
November		10.41
December		10.41
January		10.41
February		10.42
March		10.44
April		10.44
Middling Spot		10.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 13.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.20
Scinde, Fine	7.45
Scinde, Superfine	7.70
Bengal, Good	6.95
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20
Bengal Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good.	7.85
Oomra Fine	8.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.95
Broach, Fine	9.2[illegible]
Broach, Superfine	9.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13.

May	17.80
July	18.07
October	18.22
November	18.2[illegible]
January	18.64
March	18.66
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.75

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 13.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes;—
Shipment Sellers April 43/6.
Bretetta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargo:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May 43/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—
Afloat Paid and Further Buyers 45/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels:—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12/1-1/2.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12/3.
C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12/2-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt, 12/3-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers 10-11/16d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £8-3-9
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-12-6.

LINSEED.

London, April 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton;—
Shipment Paid Apl.-May £18-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Apl.-May £15-16-3.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-13-9.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Paid May-Aug. 28/5-1/4.
Delivery Paid and Sellers Sept.-Dec. 29/1-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 17-3/4.

LONDON SILVER.

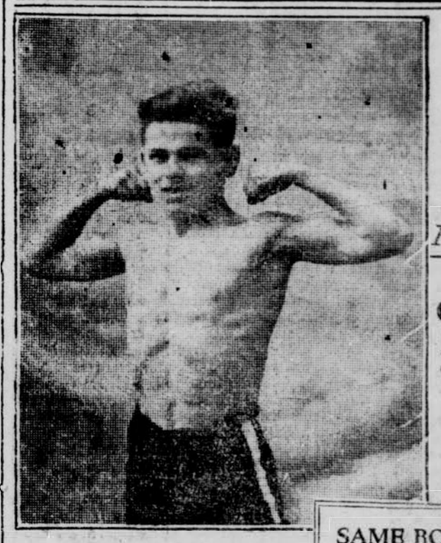
London, April 13.

Silver:—Market is dull.
Spot 25-13/16.
Forward 25-13/16.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.



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GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

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At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, [illegible] lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 13.

T.T. Berlin on London 20.47-1/2.
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.09-1/8.
T.T. Brussels on London 34.96
T.T. Madrid on London 32.53.
T.T. Milan on London 92.63.
T.T. Berne on London 25.22.
T.T. Paris on London 124.25.
T.T. London on Prague 164.00.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 13.

Demands Bills 485.00

REMOVE PARLIAMENT FROM WESTMINISTER

London Is No Place To Work In

BY JAMES MAXTON M.P.

I know a number of people, some of them fairly influential, who believe that the only way to run a successful Parliament is not to have one. But as one of the moderate men in politics, while I have always like Tom Paine's phrase, "The Parliament of Man," I have never been able to accept the Fascist doctrine that it should necessarily be a Parliament of one man.

Nevertheless, my six years spent at St. Stephen's in an attempt to see that the will of the people of my constituency should prevail, has convinced me of the drastic need for the reform of Parliament. Less than six years were needed to show me that no institution provides such excellent means of appearing to be important and busy while doing nothing as does the British House of Commons.

Some of my impatient colleagues believe the House and all its rules were designed not so much for the purpose of doing things as actualy to prevent anything being done. There is much historical fact to justify this belief The early years of Parliament were devoted to voting money for the Kings of the period. For centuries this was its sole function; little or no legislation was attempted, except the passing of rules to prevent the various Kings from getting money too easily.

All those rules and regulations in consequence were designed to prevent things being done, and apparently achieved their desired end. The trouble is that they are still in force to-day, when some of us are anxious to see something done to remedy the conditions prevailing in Britain.

MY MODERATE VIEWS.

It is, perhaps, fortunate in outlining a scheme for the reform of Parliament that my moderate views limits me to moderate measures. Recognizing this, my first proposal for any reform of Parliament would be that it should be removed entirely from London and established somewhere in the industiaal Midlands of England.

I have no prejudiced views as to where it should eventually be set up. Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Manchester, or any other indusrial centre would suit my purpose equally well. The important thing is that it must be removed from London.

If we look around the whole field of pressing problems concerning industry and agriculture, and then think of the futilities so often discussed in the House, we at once realize how completely out of touch it is with the trend of modern thought. Our staple industries, such as coal, steel, and agriculture are passing through a terrible time, and Parhament makes no real attempt to grapple with the situation. Problems of unemployment, over-production, and nationalization are left to unofficial and unrepresentative Mond-Turner Committees; the problems of agriculture are left to the Chambers of Commerce and the Farmers' Club. All this indifference is due entirely to the fact that Parliament holds its sessions in London, and in consequence is too far removed from the districts where industry and agriculture are carried on.

Throughout history our Parliaments and our statesmen have assumed that problems of industry and agriculture were not quite in their province. The House of Commons was too readily considered as a great social pivot around which revolved all the social lige and gaiety of the best people. Many of the members lived and died without ever having spoken two words direct to a horny-handed son of toil.

To-day there is very little change. On the eve of every session, when members assemble in London to begin their work, it is still assumed that no party can do really successful work in the House unless a number of social functions are first held in the best houses and attended by the best people. At these functions all is mirth and gaiety; good food and sparkling wines produce an atmosphere that all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

Still in this care-free jovail mood the future legislators enter on their task. Some of them are so keen on their work that they go straight from their last social call to the House and stake their claim on a good, comfortable seat. The securing of a comfortable place to sit on is of the utmost importance, because, by the retention of an antiquated mode of procedure, sitting is a full-time job for most ordidnary members.

Having secured his seat the M.P. continues his social activities. The people who come to see him are usually well-dressed and altogether well-conditioned people. The million and a quarter unemployed seldom obtrude themselves. Tea on the Terrace on a summer afternoon and dinner in the Harcourt Room in the evening, with a walk on the Terrace afterwards, would never be the same if out-of-work processions were allowed to descend the Grand Staircase.

Parliament has wisely provided against any such interference with its normal social life. Having decided to pay no more social calls on the unemployed until election time, members have also taken the precaution to ensure that the unemployed will make no social calls on the House. From the beginning until the end of each session, about the only people who do not come to the House are those who do the actual manual work of the nation and those holding responsible managerial positions.

The man in the responsible managerial position, used to doing things in a business-like way, often despises the House. From each and all of these causes the blunt fact remains that Parliament can amble through an unlimited number of sessions without once seeing anything which would remind it that unemployment and poverty are rampant in a large part of British Isles.

I do not wish to be uncharitable about this matter, and will freely admit that on looking up Hansard for an entire year I find that the House dedvoted the greater part of one afternoon to discussing a motion on "The Condition of the Working Classes." It was unfortunate, of course, that the other part of the afternoon was devoted to a discussion on Mental Deficiency, but I do not suggest for one moment that this juxtaposition was the result of a deep design. Like other things in the House, it merely happened.

If the first step in any reform of Parliament is its complete removal from London, several questions arise. The first is, what should we do with the present building and the various Government offices?

USE WHITEHALL FOR FLATS.

The question of the building at Westminster presents no difficulty. The members themselves would not miss it, as they would be at work in the new building in the Midlands. As for those visitors who come to Westminster for tea and dinner, I can see no reason at all why they should be deprived of the pleasure. They would still continue to come to the old building. The very excellent cooking arrangements could be kept intact, and so far as the dinners are concerned there need be no difference, except that they would have to pay for their food themselves. The other visitors who come on sightseeing expeditions, but who are not lucky enough to get food, could also continue to come as before. I have noticed that the majority of these visitors are all concerned to see practically the same things. If they are English or American, they always ask to be taken to the spot where King Charles the First was beheaded. If they are Scots, they ask to be shown the place where William Wallace was hung, drawn, and quartered. As these sacred spots are marked by brass tablets, there is no reason at all why vasitors should not continue to find enjoyment by looking on the tablets.

As for the Government buildings, as all of them are on excellent sites they could be let off as flats, and the money received in rent could be used to pay the hundreds of building trade employees who would be engaged to erect new Government offices beside the new Parliament in the Midlands.

Having disposed of these minor problems, and having got the new Parliament, firmly established in a most suitable environment the only remaining question is how to improve the machinery of the new House so that it —could work to turn out the necessary legislation. First of all, I would scrap the existing procedure and adopt a new one on much the same lines as every progressive town council now runs its business. Briefly, this would mean. Making every M.P. a working member of a Committee instead of using him to provide an audience for indidifferent orators.

Under the present rules the chief function of the private member is to sit on the benches listening to practically the same orators (and sometimes the same speeches) day after day. This is doubtless why an M.P. is always spoken of as "the sitting member".

It is a rule of the House that when a Front Bench member rises in his place the Speaker must see him first. When he rises it is assumed he is making an important pronouncement and requires a long time to make it. Now you can calculate to a mathematical nicety what are the chances held by the back-bencher seeking to right the wrongs of the world. The debates as a rule last from 3.45 p.m. till 11 p.m.—that is, seven and a quarter hours, or 4.35 minutes. Quite frequently there are four Front Bench speakers, and when the Liberal Front Bench takes a hand there are six. Let us assume that each Front Bencher speaks for only half an hour (although it is frequently longer); with six speakers this will absorb 180 minutes of the available 435 leaving 255 minutes for 600 members, or less than half a minute each.

It is true, of course, that Cabinet Ministers do not take part in every debate; but it must be remembered that all Under-Secretaries and all who have been Cabinet Ministers or Under-Secretaries are also Front Benchers with a prior claim to the Speaker's eye. If they exercise their privilege, the ordinary member, so far as speaking is concerned, may as well stay at home.

That, then, is my scheme. First, remove Parliament to a place where it would always be face to face with the people who do the work of the nation; and, second, adopt a new system of procedure which will utilize the services of every member of Parliament.

SAVED BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR

SUN YAT-SEN AND COMMUNISM

New York, (By Mail):—A book written by an American author and read by the late Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese revolutionary leader, was the reason that China did not go Bolshevik, Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, research professor of government at New York University, told a large audience of professors and students yesterday in the first of a series of three lectures on "The New China" at the University Playhouse, Washington Square.

"At the first, Sun Yat-sen apparently approved the principles of Michael Borodink," Dr. Jenks explained, "but in the meanwhile there had fallen into his hands a book by an American, Dr. Maurice William, called "The Social Interpretation of History." It was written by a man who for twenty-five years had been an avowed Socialist but had come to the certain conviction that Marx was completely wrong in his interpretation of history and that instead of a conflict of social classes being necessary the whole progress of history was dependent upon their friendly cooperation."

According to Dr. Jenks, Dr. Sun was completely converted to the new doctrine, which seemed to him much more in accordance with the spirit of China than were the doctrines of Communism. In the latter part of book written by Dr. Sun, the Chinese leader gave full credit to Dr. William for his change of view, Dr. Jenks explained.

Professor Jenks spent six weeks in China last year investigating conditions and interviewing leaders of all phases of thought. He was recently appointed a member of the Honorary Economic Advisory Committee by the Nationalist Government, together with Henry Ford, Owen D. Young General James G. Harbord and Professor E. R. A. Seligman.

(Continued from Column 7.)

causes for this. One is that girls are not valued as greatly as boys, with the result that they receive less care as babies. Indeed, amongst the peasant and working classes infanticide has long been the custom in regard to girls but boys—never. This custom may be and almost certainly is dying out but there is no doubt that the might have been wives of many of the witless young soldiers of the Chinese army to-day were strangled at birth.

The second cause for the shortage of young women in China is the hard conditions under which they grow up. Compared with his sister the young Chinese village or farm lad has an easy time; he gets the best of the food and is generally much better cared for in every way than his sister; while her life is that of a drudge and full of hardship; nor does she improve her lot when she goes, as is the custom, to her future husband's home, there to become practically the slave of her future mother-in-law.

The emancipation of woman amongst the working classes in China is sorely needed, and if this comes about, and girl babies are valued as much as boy babies, and growing girls and young women receive as good treatment in the homes as their brothers, then may we expect to see in a generation or so a readjustment of the strange phenomenon connected with sex-ratio in China.

Thus with work for all, a possible home for each man and with the blessing of a wife in that home, China's surplus man-power instead of being a menace may become a blessing to her people and to the world at large, and the great problem that is facing those who are trying to rehabilitate this country, will have been solved to the lasting good of all.

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GENERAL MOTORS

EXPORT ACTIVITIES IN THE EAST,

TRANSPORT POSSIBILITIES IN INDIA

An important statement was made to the press by Mr. G. K. Howard, the regional director for the Far East of General Motors, prior to his departure for New York on Saturday. He said:—

I am sailing to-day (Saturday) with Mr. G. C. Seers, Managing Director of General Motors India Limited for New York to attend a conference of Managing Directors of the General Motors Export Company which will be held during next month. This conference will be in many ways a unique assembly, in that it is the first conference held between the executives in charge of the 26 Assembly Plants and Warehouse Operations now controlled by General Motors Export Company in different parts of the world.

General Motors Export Company is, of course, part of the world-famous General Motors Corporation which makes one car and commercial vehicle out of every four manufactured in the world.

HUGE PRODUCTS.

To-day the market outside of the United States absorbs about 13 per cent. of General Motors products, the total value of which in 1928 amounted to approximately 340 crores of rupees. General Motors Export Company has Assembly Plants and Warehousing Operations in Denmark, Belgium, England, Germany, Sweden, Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Poland, Spain, France Egyt; India, Japan, and Java. I have been in close touch with the three last-named countries since 1922. At that time there were very few motor vehicles of any kind in operation in the East, and it seemed extremely unlikely that within a few years it would be possible to actually assemble cars and trucks in any of these countries. But conditions have changed in this region very rapidly. One of the most important reasons for this change has been the enormous improvement in the reliability and freedom from trouble of cars manufactured under modern conditions of mass production. It has always been obvious to General Motors that users of cars and trucks in the East could never be completely served until they and the dealer organisation through which the motors were sold were in the same close touch with the actual manufacturers as their fellow motorists in the West. They realised from the outset that it was necessary to do more than merely send out a few representatives and to open up one or two show-rooms in the larger cities of the country which it was hoped to develop, they knew that the best way in which to give the car and truck owner real satisfaction was to set up a local headquarters and to thoroughly organise a net-work of responsible dealers equipped to give proficient service.

BOMBAY PLANT.

The years between 1922 and 1926 in this Far Eastern region were devoted to putting into execution the latter part of this plan and the response was so encouraging that in 1926 General Motors first Far Eastern Assembly Plant was opened in Osaka, Japan, and followed a year later by a second plant at Batavia, Java. In the meantime the volume of export sales in India, Burma, and Ceylon had reached such proportions that it became a practical proposition to consider assembling in India, and on December 4th, 1928, the Bombay Plant was opened to the public. It is interesting to note the remarkable progress made in the eastern operations of General Motors. Three years ago when Assembly Plants were commenced in Japan and Java, only 12,000 units were being sold per annum, but by 1928 the number had been increased to 45,000 units. The progress made by the Bombay Plant during the few months it has been in operation has been no less remarkable. Within one month from the opening of the Bombay Factory 1,000 Indian-built cars and trucks had been produced and it is confidently expected that the Bombay operation will produce and sell 17,000 units during the current year.

INDIAN WORKMAN EFFICIENT

It is the policy of General Motors Export Company to employ as far as possible in its overseas operations a personnel drawn from the country concerned and after a fairly wide experience of conditions in the East, it is my experience that the Indian workman, properly treated, is efficient, careful and loyal and is easily able to work happily in a plant run on modern lines. The selection of men for the Bombay Plant was carried out with considerable care, and months before actual production commenced there were cards in the Company's files giving details of more than 3,000 skilled mechanics from whom the present staff of approximately 1,000 workmen were selected.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Development of Transportation Facilities Essential to National Well-being.

The present position of transport in the East is one of enormous interest. During the last few years there has undoubtedly been a marked change in the viewpoint and habits of the people of this country. There has been considerable expansion of the railway system and a corresponding increase in the demand for motor transportation. I am not one of those who believes that the one method of transportation is in the slightest degree inimical to the other. On the contrary I am convinced that the welfare of both is assured by the growing recognition among enlightened Indian opinion of the need for improved highways and for the development of Indian commerce along modern lines. The huge engineering projects which have been carried out in the past in India have proved not only that modern development demands an increase in Indian industries but that agriculture, which in India is the mother of all industry, can be, and is being, better served by the introduction of Western methods.

Improved transportation is one of the prime essentials of this development and one has only to go a few miles out of the great cities of India to see how a growing system of passenger buses is linking up the villages and towns. The development of road transport is to the ultimate benefit of every class in the community, because by this improved inter-communication natural produce is more easily exchanged, men and women are given an opportunity to see the world outside their own villages, and the general standard of living is raised. I do not hesitate to say that if the present rate of progress in the use of cars and passenger and goods trucks continues, within the next twenty years there will be one million motor vehicles on the roads of India, Burma, and Ceylon. The "saturation" problem of which we hear in the West is practically speaking never likely to arise. The vast size of the country, its huge natural resources, and the need of its 325 million inhabitants for easier inter-communication make a capacity for this region to absorb economical motor transportation almost unlimited.

WHAT LOCAL ASSEMBLY MEANS.

General Motors policy is to do everything in its power to assist its natural development by providing cars and trucks which can be inexpensively operated and to back these vehicles with an organisation which obviates the long delays and unsatisfactory service for many years all too familiar to the motor owner in this region.

The amount of money which General Motors has invested in its overseas plant and equipment and working capital is upwards of 15 crores of rupees. In 1928 alone three hundred thousand cars and trucks were sold in overseas markets at a total value of 82 crores. The Far Eastern region is accounting for an ever-increasing percentage of this market and for the reasons which I have outlined above the place which India is taking in the transportation field should be regarded as a matter for encouragement by all who have the welfare of the country at heart.

General Motors India Limited announce that Mr. Howard has been appointed regional director of General Motors for Continental Europe, a position which is of particular importance in view of the recently announced amalgamation of General Motors with the Opel organisation in Germany. The position of regional director for the Far East will filled by Mr. H. B. Philips, who until recently was managing director of General Motors operation in Japan.

POTENTIALITIES OF NEW CHINA

Colossal man-power waiting to be used

We may take it for granted that one of the chief aims of any state is to keep its man-power to the fullest possible strength. For this reason self destruction is looked upon as a crime against the state in most civilized countries, while birth control not only is not encouraged but is definitely against the law in many.

Normally the greater number of active, able bodied citizens or subjects a state has, especially males, the stronger it becomes, and it is only in the poorer countries, such as Mongolia, where the natural food supply is limited that steps are taken to keep down the population.

Without any question China had a larger human population than any other individual state in the world. Reckoned in numbers the man-power of this country is stupendous, which means that, as a state, China has an asset, which, properly handled, could give her a dominating position in the human family.

This man-power of China is a phenomenon unique in the world to-day. Assuming that her total population is actually four hundred millions, it may safely be said that this country contains somewhat about a hundred million adult males, of which, of a conservative estimate, at least half may be considered as able bodied, and a very large percentage of a high standard of intelligence, albeit illiterate.

This means that China's efficient man-power stands at something like fifty million more than the entire population of the British Isles, about equal to the total population of Japan and a third of that of the United States of America.

This terrific force is readdy and waiting to be used, and what China does with it is of vital interest and importance to the rest of the world. There are three alternative, three questions that may be asked. Is this tremencous mass of human energy going to be utilized for the benefit of mankind. Or is it going to be allowed to remain idle or wasted on internal dissensions? Or is it going to be used against the rest of mankind as has happened before in the annals of what are generally called the Mongolian races, to which great ethnological branch the Chinese belong. Thus asks Arthur De C. Sowerby in "The China Journal."

LAST OF THE POSSIBILITIES.

The last of these possibilities we may pass over at once, for world conquest or military aggression is not China's role. The genius of her people run rather to "peacefully penetrating," and generally wherever they go except where they come into competition with the working classes of the white races, whom they easily undercut, then benefit those amongst whom they settle. Besides, long before China could be reacy for such an undertaking as world conquest war will have been outlawed, and the rest of humanity will have made it impossible for one nation to set herself against the rest of mankind.

The second possibility is actually more than a possibility; in fact, it may be said that there is a very great danger of its coming about. For fifteen years China has been heading in that direction, and although there are many genuine patriots who are doing ther best to stem the tide, there are too many self-seekers in power not to constitute a real menace to the country. Actually, during the past decade or so, a very large part of China's efficient man-power has been drafted into the armies of military individualists and used in internecine warfare that has well nigh wrecked the country.

Takes from honest and productive employment, andd turned into more or less ragamuffin soldiers, their pay always in arrears, allowed to help themselves to the property of the people and, finally, when disbanded, turned loose upon the country with or without a few dollars in their pockets, according to the good will or otherwise of their overlord, often far from their homes, and with no job to go to they have naturally turned to banditry for a living, so that, added to the immense armies, we have innumerable bandit hordes absorbing the young and fit males of the country to an alarming degree.

Now comes the attempt on the part of the Nationalist Government at Nanking to cut down China's enormous standing army, reduce the terrific cost of the maintenance and to find useful employment for the disbanded soldiers.

And this brings us to the first of the possibilities outlined above. Is China's enormous efficient man-power going to be used for the benefit of mankind? We say mankind because any nation whose citizens are employed on useful productive labour is a blessing to the rest of the world, since, while its people are so employed, they are both producing and consuming, thus helping in the exchange of commodities and filling their niche in the scheme of things in a world that lives by trade. While benefiting themselves they are benefiting others.

HAVE THE SAME DESIRE.

There is no question that this is the role by far the greater part of the Chinese people would wish to fill if given their choice, and with what is going on at Nanking, it is evident that many of those in power there have the same desire.

But they have a Herculean task before them. This may be gathered from the fact that when the military strength of China has been cut down to 800,000 soldiers it will still take 40 per cent. of the country's total revenue to maintain this army.

Not only so, but the urgent question arises, what is to be done with all the soldiers thus forcibly returned to civilians life? What work is going to be found for them? Where are they going to be placed?

China's population offers a peculiar phenomenon not known elsewhere in the world, and that is that it contains a higher proportion of young adult males than females, the ratio between these being 125.6 males to 100 females between the ages of fifteen and twenty-six. This means that one out of every five young marriageable Chinese men must go without a wife. Add to this the fact that in most farming families there is not enough land to go round, and we soon see the reason why there are so many young Chinese men willing to become soldiers or bandits; somewhere about two million of them neither have nor can have a wife and home of their own. And this is just about the strength of China's army to-day.

So the Government in disbanding these surplus troops must be in a dilemma, regarding their disposal. It is useless sending them to their homes where no wife awaits them and there is no land for them to till. They have no trade and so would be useless in the cities.

It is this million or so surplus soldiery that is the problem regarding China's man-power. The ninetynine million of the adult male population is well and usefully employed, but a million young men out of employment and trained to help themselves to what they want constitute a serious menace to a country, even of the size of China.

So there is nothing else for it. Something must be found for them to do and it is how the Chinese Government goes about this great task and the success or failure it makes of it that is going to be one of the tests as to its efficiency and power to rule.

WAYS OF EMPLOYMENT.

There are all kinds of ways of employing these young men and giving them a good start in civilian life. One of the first of these that comes to mind is road building, another is reclamation work, while a third, perhaps a little crastic, is to place them as settlers in some of the areas that have been devastated by war, famine and floods, during the last few years. But whatever else is done, one thing must not be done, and that is to turn them loose upon the community without money, decent clothes and some kind of employment to go to.

There are all kinds of things that may be done which will greatly benefit the country as a whole, and if the Chinese Government cannot devise and finance the necessary schemes, then it should turn to those who can and will help China in the industrial development that is needed, and that alone can help her at this crisis. Foreign capital and foreign brains and management are needed, but before these will be forthcoming, some adequate security must be guaranteed those who supply it.

China must get rid of the bugbear of the West are concerned, diec with she has been roused into frenzy, chiefly by the avowed enemies of civilization, who have sought the disruption of this country in order to help bring about a world revolution. Territorial aggression, as far as the great powers of the West are concernedd, didec with the closing of the world war; for a decade now the watchwords have been reconstruction and self-government of peoples, and they are just as ready to help China in these directions as themselves and other smaller nations.

They do not want territory, they want trade, and trade cannot be indulged in except it is to the mutual benefit of the two parties concerned. To put things right China needs capital. Unless there is a great improvement in her industries and an increase in her production trade cannot increase and there will be no way of getting this capital, since taxation is already about at the limit of what the people can encure. It follows that her production must be increased to bring about which adequate capital and efficient management are needed, and there is nowhere for these to come from except from outside. The passing and enforcement of laws such as will give confidence to the Western capitalists and investors is the first thing to be done. This will lead to the opening up and organization of industries throughout the country, which in turn will solve the question of employment for the disbanded troops. China's surplus man-power.

STRANGLED AT BIRTH.

To supply wives for China's surplus male population is not to be accomplished quite so readily. This is a matter of education and enlightenment. Things start well enough, for there are actually more girls born than boys, but the death rate amongst girls is much higher than amongst boys. Though it has not definitely been proved, everything points to two main

(Continued incolumn 3).

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Results of B.Ag. and Inter Examination in Agricu[illegible] 2 p.m.
Municipal Corpor[illegible], 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 16.

Youth League public meeting [illegible] protest against Viceregal Ordinan[illegible] Jinnah Hall Terrace 6 [illegible].m.

WEDNESDAY, [illegible] 17.

Ram Navmi day. Public meeting of Antyajas (Maidan), opposite Gold Mohor Mills, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Layton and Miss Norton Griffiths left Government House, Bombay, on Saturday 13th April.

KOKNASTHA TILLORI KUNBI CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held on Wednesday (17th inst.) at 5-30 P.M. (S. T.) at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole will preside.

MRS. SAKINABAI HASHAM PREMJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary. The Total attendance for the month of March was 4,800 out of which 595 were males 2156 were females & 2139 were children.

GODAVARIBAI DISPENSARY AT JAFRABAD.

The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Bai Godabaribai Ramji Vora Charitable Dispensary at Jafrabad during the month of January was 1438, Feby. was 1372 and March was 2046.

The total number of patients treated for three months was 4856.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. H. J. Leonard of the "National Astrological Association of America" will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty, this (MONDAY) evening, at 6-45 P.M. (S. T.) on "Spiritual Astrology and its relationship to theosophy" and will exhibit by the projective Lantern several intresting Diagrams and Symbols to illustrate his subject. The Lecture is open to the public.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. The G. I. P. Ry. Regt. (A F I.) will play the following programme of Music at the Chowpatty Band Stand to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 P. M. S. T.):—

1. March Nibelungen Wagner. 2. Overture Mirella Gounod. 3. Valse Song D'Automne Joyce. 4. Selection The Merry Widow Lehar. 5. Mordeau The Phantom Brigade Myddleton. 6. Selection The desert song Rosrberg. 7. Selection Haddon Hall Sullivan. 8. Melodies from the Operetta Frew Luna Paul Lincke. 9. Finale The Middy Alford. God save the King Emperor.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION.

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the Taxi-Drivers of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the above Union, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sharp when the following agenda will be gone through:—

(1) Consideration over the situation caused by the arrest of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Honorary General Secretary of the Union. (2) Consideration about the Jhabvala Defence Fund. The Taxi Drivers in general and the members of the Union in particular are requested to attend in time.

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GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PAREL HIGH SCHOOL

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY

Saturday evening last was marked by scenes of great enthusiasm when the prize giving ceremony of the Parel High School and of the open air athletic sports organised by the Municipal Schools took place under the presidentship of Sheth Bhagvandas Vasanji. Among the large and distinguished gathering, the presence of Mr. & Mrs Ward of the Y.M.C.A., Dr. Rao Dr. Dhuru, Advocate Surve, and Mr. B. G. Parelkar the Operator was particularly noticed. The proceedings commenced with the well-come song and the wel-come address by Mr. M. V. Donde the Principal of the school.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL.

The Principal in his report dwelt long on the various stages through which the School had to pass since its foundation in 1918. He emphasised the various salient features of the School. The scheme of Boys' Parliament, aiming to impart civic education, the compulsory physical culture, and the appreciation of the same by the Munshi Committee, medical inspection of the boys, and the special facilities offered to the boys belonging to the Depressed Classes—these were some of the points of his report which attracted the minds of the audience. The recent labour troubles and the strikes had had their consequences on the School. The School requires a munificient help to achieve its objects towards the pupils in the Mill area of Bombay. He concluded by expressing the fervent hope that the president of the day would not spare his obligations and charity for which he is well-known.

SPLENDID WORK DONE IN MILL AREA.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar in his address deplored the want of readiness on the part of the Municipal teachers to induce their boys to take part in the Sports. He congratulated the School on its effort to promote the healthy recreation. The president in his address expressed his very close association with the work of the Gokhale Education Society and the the noble work of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, the founder of the Society. He was particularly impressed with the physical demonstration of the boys and praised the School for its splendid work in the mill area. With a vote of thanks to the president the pleasant function of the day terminated.

AT THE OPERA

DIC NORTON'S CO. IN "FULL SPEED"

It was a pleasure to welcome back again Dick Norton and his New London Revue Company, the Royal Opera House being crowded on Saturday night when they opened a short season with "Full Speed".

The audience had come there to get amused and Dick Norton did not disappoint them. He is one of those comedians who possess that wonderful knack of carrying a whole company on their shoulder, and when this company is one which is above the ordinary success is assured. There was something of everything and everything of it was good.

Miss Van Blene showed unusually fine technique on her cello, while Miss Barbara Dawa was equally good as a violinist. The quartette Samson and Delilah which opened the second part of the programme was especially appreciated.

There were some eleven sketches too, the D. Drama being rather original, while Oh I say "would not exactly appeal to a Methodist Padre, Dick Norton, of course, was the man of the show. He had collected quite a number of new ones and told them as he alone knows how to. In short he kept his audiance in hearty fits of laughter, and Miss Elly Gerald—whose versatility did not confine her efforts only to humour—helped him ably in the good work. The audience found plenty to amuse them, and if they did not, the merry gentleman in the box with his antics, must have atoned for any shortcomings.

HINDU MAHASABHA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I notice that a press message from Surat regarding election of the office bearers of the Hindu Maha Sabha for the coming year has given out that I am re-elected General Secretary and Babu Padamraj Jain as Secretary for the ensuing year. This is not correct. According to the Constitution of the Hindu Maha Sabha all the Secretaries occupy equal status and divide the work of the Maha Sabha among themselves.

Yours truly,
DEVRATAN SHARMA,
Secretary,
Hindu Maha Sabha.

Delhi, April 11.

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ENTERPRISING SWADESHI CONCERN

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL W'S. BOMBAY SHOWRO

The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., (Calcutta) have opened a nice show-room in Sandhurst Road, Bombay-Girgaum, with a view to exhibit to the public of Bombay a variety of products manufactured in these Works. The show-room has been quite methodically and tastefully arranged and under the efficient supervision of Dr. S. N. Roy, an officer of the Works, it is daily attracting a number of visitors who have now begun to take interest in indigenous medical products. Dr. Roy spares no pains to explain to the visitors how some of the most useful products are manufactured in the Works. The chief object of the Company in opening a show-room in Bombay is to secure a wider market for the products of the Works.

LARGEST INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONCERN.

The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., is the largest indigenous concern of its kind. This company was riginally started by some eminent and self-sacrificing physicians and scientists of Calcutta as a private concern for the manufacture of drugs and chemicals from Indian indigenous materials. The company was incorporated into a limited concern in 1901 with a small capital. The Company has now so much expanded that it has a paid up capital of 19 lakhs and a reserve fund of 8 lakhs. Its factories at Maniktola and Panihati cover an area of 135 "bighas" where over 1,200 men are employed. The principal lines of manufacture are indigenous medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals, mineral acids and scientific instruments. The company also makes disinpectants, surgical dressings, laboratory furniture, gas generators, fire extinguishers and several other kinds of mechanical appliances. Dr. Sir P. C. Ray, a great Indian scientist of international repute, is the Managing Director of these Works.

RROF. VAKIL AND DR. THOOTTI ENTERTAINED

On Sunday evening at 6 p.m. Professor C. N. Vakil and Dr. N. A. Thoothis were entertained at a garden party at the Vanita Vishram gardens to congratulate them on their success at the last university Election. A large number of prominent citizens were present at the occasion.

The party had a pleasant evening. After a programme of music and light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

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Entertainment programme.
From 6-45 to 10-30 p.m.
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A talentend cast of well-known musicians including Messrs. K. W. Bhole, Lad, Dhumatkar, Wagle, Rustom Dhondy, N. M. Shroff, B. Nasikkar and Abhankar will delight the visitors.

KINDLY DO COME.

XXI CENTURY RESTAURANT

To get a vision into the XXI Century, visit the XXI Century Restaurant at the Youth League Swadeshi Bazar. The youth "waiters" and "waitresses" spick and span, the service bright and cheery will infuse into you a gaiety that you will not soon forget.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

All the Volunteers of the Youth League are requested to be present at the terrace of the Jinnah Hall, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. sharp for the group photo.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Youth League, a public meeting will be held on the terrace of the Jinnah Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. to protest agaist Ordinance issued by the Viceroy embodying the provisions of the Public Safety Bill.

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.

From our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, March 21.

The importance of India associating herself with all the international organisations has often been urged by all foresighted Indians, but the need for it was not felt more keenly until very recently when India commenced to deal directly with the Continental markets instead of through Great Britain. The result has been that annually an increasing number of Indian businessmen came into contact with Continental businessmen and with the mutual exchange of views found for themselves the immense advantage of associating India with the various international organisation.

Most of these international organisations who were accustomed to deal with India through Great Britain only, have now opened their eyes and have equally realised that in order to maintain the international character of their organisations they must have India, which is one of the eight principal industrial nations of the world associated with them. This mutual desire has now been given effect to in one sphere of the commercial activity of India and a definite step in the direction of establishing a link between Indian commercial and industrial organisations and the international economic organisations has now been completed and the Indian merchantile community deserves to be congratulated for this achievement at considerable expense to itself. Under this arrangement India through the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce becomes a member of the International Chambers of Commerce at Paris and the International Organisation of Industrial Employers at Brussels.

A SUGGESTION.

This would enable the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce to cover the whole economic field of questions relating to labour, finance and otherwise. The Indian National Committe which was formed at the beginning of this year with Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas as President and Mr. D. P. Khaitan as Vice-President will now be in a position to elect 3 members, 3 substitutes and 3 alternates to the Council of International Chamber of Commerce and enjoy the privilege and facilities accorded by that body besides having a chance of India's voice effectively being felt in the course of deliberations that lead to momentous decisions. Up till last year the only part played by the Indian Mercantile community in the international sphere was to send representatives to the International Labour Conference once a year and even in this India did not, however, take a continuous part in the framing of policies that controlled the economic destiny of nations. This is the first year to record the change and the credit for this achievement must be acknowledged to the foresight of Sir P. Thakurdas, Mr. Birla and Mr. D. P. Khaitan, who during their respective visits to Europe severally worked and paved the way to this necessary and important task, viz. the associating of India with the International organisations. Several questions of far reaching importance came up for discussion at the last meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour organisations at Geneva during the second week of this month. From the agenda it was difficult to realise the gravity of the issues discussed and their importance was further enhanced by the personal attendance at the conference of four Labour Ministers of four of the principal powers including Great Britain and France.

MR. KHAITAN'S WORK.

Under an arrangement arrived at last year in the employers' group this was the first occasion that a non-official Indian was enabled to take part in the deliberations of the Governing Body and Mr. Khaitan, inspite of his illness and considerable personal inconveninence, represented the Overseas Dominions in the place of Mr. Gamel (South Africa). The most important questions considered at this meeting was the question of ratification of the Hours convention. India was one of the first countries to ratify this convention. So far only 13 countries out of 52 have ratified it and out of this 13 the ratification of four of the countries is conditional upon Great Britain ratifying the convention. Great Britain has expressed her unwillingness to ratify the convention unless it is revised so as to bring it more in conformity with the conditions actually prevailing in Great Britain. It was openly said at the meeting that several countries have made an excuse for not ratifying the convention merely because Great Britain has not ratified the convention and in order to be able to meet the industrial competition it was necessary that all the principal industrial countries and as many other countries as possible must ratify the Hours Convention. The two Indian delegates took up the position that the Hours Convention might be suitably modified in order to secure the acceptance o Great Britain and thus persuade other countries to ratify it. The workers group and the representatives o certain governments combined together to throw out the possibility of a revision on the ground that the possibility of the revision of a convention implied a feeling of uncertainty and thereby considerably weakened the chances of ratification of conventions by countries. The discussion at these meetings gave one the impression that while the International Labour Organisation had been extending its volume of work it had not done much to enhance its influence in the direction of the development of social legislation uniformly in a large number of countries in the world. This was also obvious from the fact that out of a possible total of 1350 ratifications only 341 had been obtained and considerable number of these so secured were in respect of more or less unimportant conventions. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Kaitan drew the attention of both the Labour office and the employers group to the necessity for securing the friendly co-operation of Asiatic countries to a larger extent.

NEW SUBJECT IN AGENDA.

It has, however, been decided that no new subject should be added to the agenda for 1930 and instead of accumulating unratified conventions the Labour Office might usefully devote its time and energy in inducing countries to ratify the conventions already passed. This certainly is an important step and it is to be hoped that the experience would induce all concerned to be more cautious and responsible while maintaining the enthusiasm for fresh conventions.

There is one other point which the non-official Indian delegate made out and it certainly deserves the attention of all concerned. He urged that in order to be able to take continuous part in the activities of the International Labour organisation the employers of India must be permanently represented on the Governing Body. It is the Governing Body that gives shape to the various matters that come up before the International Labour Conference. Without being elected to the Governing Body it is not possible for any country to be represented on any of the permanent committees set up by the Governing Body and which carry on the investigations in relation to any question that is ultimately presented to the Conference. Had Mr. Gamel (South Africa) determined to attend the meeting, Mr. Kaitan could not have been there. The present arrangement however, seems to be unsatisfactory and it is to be hoped that Indian employers would receive the permanent representatives on the Governing Body consisting with India's importance as one of the eight principal industrial nations of the world.

BERLIN FORGERY FACTORY

BERLIN, March 18.

Further details about the recent revelations of the methods of production and distribution of forged State documents are now available. Few days ago Orlov a Russian White was arrested by the Berlin police at the instance of two American journalists to whom the former wanted to sell alleged Soviet documents purporting to prove that Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate, had received cash from the Soviet Government for services in connections with the U. S. recognition of Soviet Russia. Twelve more arrests including Gumenaski have now been effected. The house of the later was searched late on Friday night when a number of documents was seized. It was Gumanski whom Chicherin in reply to Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons following the Arcos raid accused of having forged the Zinoviev letter. The Soviet Commissir declared that during his trial in Moscow for forging State documents Druzhilovski in course of a long statement had complained at length the respective parts played by the Russian emigrants Shenchuchnikov, Belgard and Gumenaki.

According to Chichrin, Drunhilooski had declared that Gumanski was simultaneously employed by the British secret service and the polish intelligent service. Balgard Bumanski according to Drwzhilooski were responsible for the drafting of the letter and others had a hand in actual copying out of the letter.—(O. P. S.)

Under the Clock

BY TWINPLEX

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1929.

From King's Circle, Matunga has arrived a prophesy, a pleasant astrological prediction which is an interesting variation upon that of "Cheiro" published in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 14th instant.

• • • •

Says the Joshi-boa—"[illegible]rence, mind you to the gent[illegible]ortly to sail for Geneva—"[illegible]ll be passing through a very critical and trying period for over a year and a half".

• • • •

This lachrymose introduction did not put me in a cheerful mood but the "funny columnist" must have patience.

• • • •

Mine was rewarded. "Towards the beginning" I read in the very next sentence of the oracular epistle "India will have Dominion Status". Dominionites please note and Independentists be prepared with your "Tetra—we told you so—only Dominion Status!"

• • • •

But there is an important thing in the prophesy which will please the people of the Western Presidency.

• • • •

The next sentence reads "At the same time Sir Leslie Wilson will be raised to the Peerage and will be sent out to India as Governor-General. During his five years rule India will be [illegible]y happy, peaceful and prosperous. Amen.

• • • •

After this [illegible] upon another astonishing piece of news. A French editor who recently visited America has published his impressions of Yankee-land in his paper.

• • • •

"The first thing that strikes one" he remarks "is that in America the men and women seem to find no pleasure ineach other's company."

• • • •

Curious people. Other publicists, however, have not discovered this disquieting trait in Americans, although it is true that the American male is busy dollar-hunting and in quite a large number of cases the female of the species busy dollar-spending in European tours.

• • • •

Art Critic—"When I look at one of your paintings I stand and wonder".

Artist (hopefully)—"How I do it?"

Art Critic—"No, why you do it."

NEW CIVIL WAR IN CHINA?

NANKING, Mar. 18.

The situation here is gloomier and more uncertain than ever. Feng's defection from the Nanking Government precipitates the issue earlier than was expected. His representatives, rather the delegates from the provinces under his control have already with drawn from the Knomintang Conference.

The Nanking Government thus is faced with a critical situation. Not only it being accused by Wong Ching Wei and other influential left wing leaders of treachery to the principles of Sun-Yat-Sem but it is faced with something approaching open rebellion in the provinces. Madame Sun-Yat-Sen and Eugene Chen are expected to side with Feng in any eventual step he might take for the replacement of Chiang-Kai-Shek.

On the other hand Wuhan military authorities who control Yang-tse above Kiukiang are reported to have massed 50,000 to 100,000 men in diffiance of thte orders of the Nanking Government which have already mobilisation of 100,000 men against them.

From a purely military point of view the situation is somewhat of a stalmate. For the Honkow troops cannot move against Chiang-Kai-Shek nor can the Christian general move towards Pekin. For around Shantung the war-lord Chung Chung-Chang is again mibilising forces to deal a blow at Pekin. And neither Feng nor Hankow can move until they know each other's game.

(O.P.S.)

VERNACULAR FINAL TEACHERS

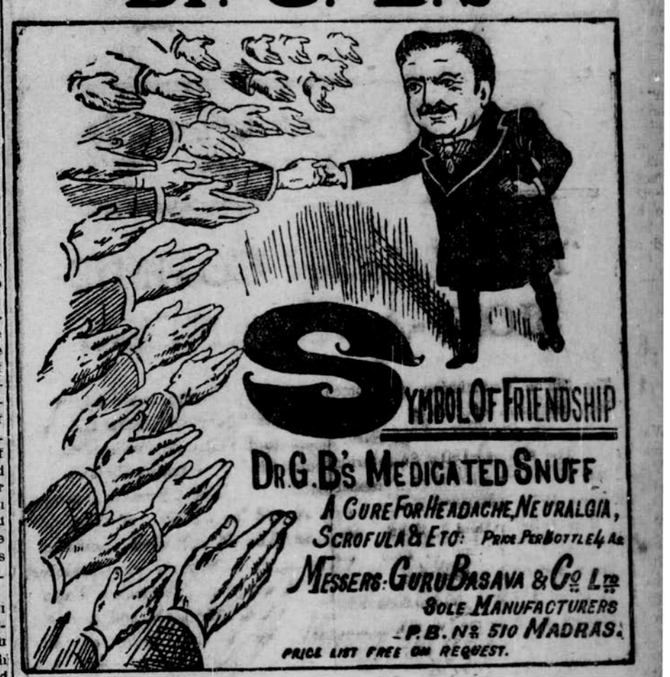
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In 1921 the Bombay Corporation passed a resolution after three days' vehement discussion that the vernacular final teachers should be started on Rs. 51 p.m. So long as a qualified class for teachers had been in existence, the teachers could have the benefit of it and would rise to Rs. 85|-. If they attended the training college, they would rise to Rs. 150|- before they retired. Last year the Schools Committee reduced the scale of salaries by which the vernacular final teachers were to be started on Rs. 40| p.m. But it was subsequently modified in November last by a resolution of the Corporation and the starting salary was accordingly fixed as Rs. 50|- p.m. So unfortunately all these doors are blocked to vernacular final teachers at present.

It is to be hoped that the Corporation will give effect to this resolution at an early date.—Yours etc.

SIDHADAS.

Dr. G. B.'s



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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1929.

THE SIMON COMMISSION--AND AFTER.

The Simon Commission and some titled members of their Indian [illegible] for England on Saturday. The statement the Secretaries of the Statutory Commission issued to some Delhi pressmen shows that the Simon Seven and their adherents spent a strenuous time on railway journeys, receiving more [illegible] deputations and a number of [illegible] addresses and [illegible] excluding two from [illegible] trifle of a de[illegible] which the Secretaries did not refer. Their [illegible] as "investigators" is over, so far as it referred to "personal and close" investigation on the spot. After consultations in England with "various important interests" they will make their report to the British Parliament. Sir John Simon, momentarily oblivious in his second cold weather jaunt in India of the utility of imposing upon himself oratorical self-abnegation, recently made some speeches which were harshly commented upon in England, their style and contents not being to the taste of the "Times" and its cousins the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph", all united in brotherly endeavour for the promotion of British Imperialism in India.

To Indians, deeply sensible of the injury to their self-respect in the appointment of an All-White Commission, conscious that some of its members by their leading questions and purposeful interjections during the course of the one-sided inquiry they held,—only bodies of Jo-hukumies and disgruntled communalists having ventured to appear before them—sought to exploit sectarian differences and misunderstandings between the various communities, and mindful fortunately to-day more than ever that self-help alone will secure Swaraj—it does not matter one jot what the Seven Magi from the West report to Parliament. Indians are becoming painfully aware that genuine Swaraj can never be granted by the country in possession to those who have been dispossessed and are "held" in that state of abject bondage through all the wiles and subterfuges that a dominant race which has established a politico-commercial mastery over other people knows how to manipulate and exercise.

It is interesting, however, to notice how cleverly the stage is being set in England to receive the report of the Statutory Commission. It would appear from the comments of the British Press, the solitary and honourable exception being the organs expressing the views of the small body of British Labour Left-Wingers, that a regular campaign is afoot in Britain to [illegible] the average elector be[illegible] India is on the eve of a secon[illegible]tiny. Here is the subtle [illegible]hameless suggestion of the "[illegible] Review" in a mischievous [illegible] on the Meerut arrests. The paper states: "The centre of the conspiracy appears to be Meerut but at present we see no reason for connecting that with the historic infamy of Meerut as the point at which the Mutiny of 1857 broke out". Indians have been wondering w[illegible] an out of the way place like Meerut was se[illegible] for the tri[illegible] of the th[illegible]. We [illegible]ll not [illegible] Member [illegible] were to [illegible] himself [illegible] that [illegible] informed [illegible] Meerut was decid[illegible] for dispensing [illegible]cular trial be[illegible] "so central." Even a jo[illegible] the type of the "Man[illegible]ter Guardian" [illegible] itself on the sobriety [illegible] views on Indian polit[illegible] the egregious impropriety of publishing the following:—

The Government of India evidently convinced that a Communist conspiracy against British sovereignty was maturing, on Wednesday forestalled any such movement by a simultaneous police descent upon every possible centre of Communist activity in the country. From Bombay and Poona in [illegible] the N[illegible] search warr[illegible] were executed in hundreds of houses, papers seized, and many persons arrested. Several of the arrested persons have been prominent in Indian political life, among them being a former President of the Indian National Congress ("sic.)"

Imagine the millions of "Jixes" in Britain turning round to their wives, the feminine Trustees of India and saying "My dear, India is safe for us. They have made a fine haul of these agitators". But what an illuminating commentary the message to the "Manchester Guardian" provides on the view which pro-official quarters in India wish Indians to accept, that the great round-up in which the works of William Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw's Guide to Socialism for his sister-in-law were sequestered had for its objective not the checking of the national movement but merely a desire "to check the growth of Communism in India under alien auspices". The stage has be[illegible] deliberately and cleverly set in Bri[illegible] to terrify the inhabitants of that country into the belief that the grant of even a further dose of [illegible] Swaraj to [illegible] dangerous. . We shall discuss on another occasion how Indians must meet this danger from Britain.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has done well to suggest to the Government of India that Indians should have an effective control over Civil Aviation in their own country. The Chamber rightly suggests that it is not enough that the companies to be subsidised by Government should be registered in India with rupee capital and majority of Indian directors, but that the major part of the holdings of the companies should be Indian. The Chamber also adds that the Directorship of the companies should be confined to natural born Indians. Such restrictions on foreign interests are quite common in most free countries and India's subjection to a foreign country is not a valid ground for making her an exception to the rule. It is bad enough that India's Shipping and Railways are dominated by foreign interests. It is necessary that at least the new form of transport should be controlled by Indians. The Maharashtra Chamber further suggests that in view of the [illegible]sibility that Indian capital may not be forthcoming readily at the moment, Government should keep in their hands the control of voting till bonafide interests come forward with investment. It may be noted in this connection that if the Government of India follow the example of all National Governments in safeguarding the interests of their national industries, Indian capital will not be shy of investment in new Indian ventures.

TOWARDS UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE.

Universal franchise is a vital reform for India which should not be indefinitely delayed. It is as much the birthright of every adult citizen as Swaraj is the birthright of every nation. The All-Parties Conference has adopted the franchise for both the Central and the Provincial Legislatures. And the Muslim League and other Muslim organisations, which have not so far accepted the Nehru Report, wholly approve of the adult [illegible]anchise as they find in it one of [illegible]e most legitimate and most po[illegible]ent safeguards for themselves and all other minorities. Even if there should be any delay in introducing the franchise in the Legislatures, a beginning may be made straightway with the reform in Local Bodies. Mr. Syed Munawar's Bill extending the Bombay City Municipal franchise to all tenants is a very modest measure, but we welcome it as an approach to universal franchise. A progressive City like Bombay should find it easy to work out the reform successfully, and its example will go a long way in persuading other Local Bodies to adopt the measure.

The reform will make the Corporation fully representative of the citizens and will awaken in them a lively sense of civic responsibility. It will also have a similar wholesome effect upon the candidates who seek the citizens' suffrage. For, as Mr. Syed Munawar points out, "the candidates will have to appeal to the masses directly by carrying on educative propoganda through public meetings, insistence on particular reforms, systematic programme of work, definite promises regarding policy, etc., instead of indirectly approaching the voters through agents and without committing themselves to any well-defined policy or programme of work, as a considerable number of candidates do at present." We have no doubt that the Nationalist Party in the Bombay Council will whole-heartedly support the Bill, as also the Muslim and the non-Brahmin groups, whose strength must grow with the extension of the franchise. It is necessary, however, that the citizens of Bombay themselves should start an agitation in favour of the Bill. We trust the Congress Party in the Corporation will take the initiative in the matter without any delay.

INDIA IN AMERICA

MRS. NAIDU'S MISSION

(By Blanche Watson).

NEW YORK, March 2.

India is quite in the public eye this winter—at least in certain quarters—in the U. S. A., thanks to the presence here of Sarojini Naidu, C. F. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs Cousins and M. Paul Richard. The New Yorker, particularly, must have found it difficult to keep out of the way of one or the other of these celebrities,—did he desire so to do, and few have such desire. Miss Katherine Mayo must feel pretty small this season,—if she feels at all! She is "getting the lie" on all sides, politely, but none the less effectively. There is not so much as a peep out of her, it should be added. But to return to the real friends of India. They are so different and they attack the question of India and her affairs so differently that the combined effect has been most admirable and—it would seem—helpful, and salutary. Between them they have come into contact with almost every type of audience, short of the Rotarians and their kind. Naturally, the Community Church has had them all—or will have had when the season has ended—even though John Haynes Holmes was drafted some weeks ago to go to Palestine to speak at the dedication there of Jewish National Health Centre. Before he left he arranged for the appearance of both Mr. Andrews and Mrs. Naidu; and other friends have seen to it that Dr. Cousins and M. Richard shall be heard. The latter is to speak on March 4th., on the "Yoga of Beauty," and Dr. Cousins, later on, will be heard on the subject. of "Indian Art"—both under the auspices of the Arts Club of the Church.

COMMANDING PERSONALITY.

Indians do not need to be told how impressive and commanding is Sarojini Naidu—how thrilling, even, at certain moments—how lovable and appealing is Christ's Faithful Apostle—otherwise C. F. A. with those beautiful eyes that be-speak his love for all people and his selflessness which transcends nationality and climbs the difficult heights of internationalism and inter-racial unity. They know the charm of James S. Cousins, his Celtic wit and cosmopolitan camaraderie, and the illuminating quality of his mind, as well as the big-hearted and big-souled Margaret Cousins; and they know better than we do the uniqueness and power of Paul Richard, who says such extraordinary things in so quiet a fashion that one almost questions the testimony of one's ears,—or eyes, when it is one of his books which is under consideration. But, naturally, Indians will enjoy knowing the reaction of at least one American to their messengers of good-will.

FIRST APPEARANCE.

Mrs. Naidu's and Mr. Andrew's first appearances were of particular interest to the writer—the one at the Ethical Culture Meeting House under Indian auspices when she was introduced by the editor of the "Nation", Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of the great Emancipator, Garrison, but a notable and splendid apostle of truth, in his own right; the other, at the luncheon for journalists arranged by the editor of the "World To-morrow", Kirby Page, who hopes to go to India next year. At the table with the writer, among others, sat Saval Zimand whose book on India had just appeared, Mrs. Moorhead, long interested in opium affairs, Richard Gregg, author of "The Economics of Khaddar," just returned from four years in India, and Norman Thomas whose leaflet on the economic status of present day India was one of the first things that aroused your correspondent to look more deeply into the situation there. Mr. Thomas was at that time either associate editor on the "Nation", or editor of the "World To-morrow," which he helped to start. Both occasions were memorable, for these two ambassadors are informing and inspiring and both are carrying conviction, by what they are, as well as by what they say.

THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION LUNCH.

To-day, March 2nd, comes the luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association, with Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Andrews and Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, as guests of honour, with Mrs. Cousins and M. Richard seated at the speakers' table (Dr. Cousins having to talk on Indian Art and sticking to his pleasant task). The in-between—particularly for Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Andrews—has been too variegated to chronicle—they have both jumped from Canada to Washington, or from Boston to Tuskegee (the Negro Industrial School in the far South), in that period, not to mention the former's long trip to California. But (for the mention of Tuskegee brings it to my mind) the luncheon given to Mr. Andrews by about sixty of the New York Negro intellectuals and a few white friends, should come in for a little comment,—it was such a delightful occasion and brought out the lovliest side of C.F.A.—the side of the fine human being who knows not class, colour condition nor creed. It was that function, one fancies, that led Mr. Andrews to undertake the long trip to Tuskegee where he had a wonderful time.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

But to return to the F.P.A. luncheon with its two thousand or more luncheon guests and several hundred listeners-in present, not to speak of the widespread radio audience which cannot be estimated in numbers. One the speakers' dais were Syud Hossain—who came almost from the train to the table,—Hemendra K. Rakhit and T. H. K. Rezmie, Dr. J. T. Sunderland, Kirby

(Continued on page 9)

TALE OF TWO MESSAGES

MR FENNER BROCKWAY'S PROTEST

Mr. Brockway writes in the issue of the "New Leader" for March 29 regarding the recent Police round-up of alleged Communists:—

Among the documents seized at Bombay last week were messages from John Paton, Secretary of the I. L. P., and Fenner Brockway, commenting upon the recent arrest of Gandhi, and a summary of a controversy between Lord Peel and Brockway, which has appeared in the "Cambridge Review". In order that readers may judge their 'seditious' nature, I append the Gandhi messages:—

"The responsibility for the Calcutta disorder, culminating in Mr. Gandhi's arrest, lies on the shoulders of the white rulers refusing the legitimate claims of India. Gandhi's arrest is bound to stimulate the struggle for Indian freedom."

JOHN PATON.

"I have just heard with indignation of the arrest of Gandhi. In arresting Gandhi the authorities stand self-condemned. A Government depending upon the imprisonment of probably the greatest soul among men must fall. The arrest makes the question of a British-Indian settlement more difficult."

A. FENNER BROCKWAY.

As for the "Cambridge Review", the controversy arose from a speech Brockway delivered to the University Labour Club, and the issue was the proportion of Indian revenue devoted to military purposes and the strength of the Simon Boycott Movement. I don't think even Lord Peel would regard his opponents' statements 'seditious',—on this occasion!

Notes of the Day.

Nationalist Muslim Party.

It is good news that a new party of Nationalist Muslims is in the process of formation. It is said that Dr. Ansari and a few other Muslim Nationalists have decided to organise the party with the main object of propagating nationalism among their co-religionists and co-operating with other communities in the fight for political freedom. It is also said that the Party proposes to participate in the coming elections. We trust the Party will receive the fullest support not only from the Nationalist voters among Muslims but also from Nationalists among all other communities. It is necessary that Nationalists irrespective of creeds should unite and oppose communalism in politics. The Party has not yet announced its detailed programme or its attitude towards the Nehru Report. But from Dr. Ansari's connection with it we can safely infer that it fully supports the Report with such slight modifications as may be acceptable to the All-Parties' Conference.

A Hot-tempered Magistrate.

"Bloody Liars" was the epithet used by an Allahabad Magistrate to describe two witnesses in a case before him. He also went to the length of threatening the accused in the case that if the latter put forward those two witnesses to prove his "alibi", he would pass a heavier sentence on him. The accused naturally feared he would get no true justice from such an irate Magistrate and preferred an application to the High Court to have the case transferred to some other Magistrate. Fortunately, the Chief Justice held that the epithet used by Mr. Fordham, the choleric dispenser of justice at Allahabad, "was of a most emphatically offensive character" and that the Magistrate's threat was held out "in forgetfulness of his position, as a judge", and finally granted the transfer application. That the Magistrate was utterly unfit to try the particular case is patent, but whether a man who so easily forgets his position as judge should continue to be a judge remains still a question. In fairness to him, however, it must be stated that he admitted to the Chief Justice the correctness of the complaints against him and expressed regret.

National Week.

The National Week has ended, but we doubt if it has contributed in making the national fight more vigorous. Bombay City celebrated the Week fairly well, but did not reach the level of 1921. The Youth League's Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar was a fair success, but might have done better if the League had concentrated its energies on the boycott of foreign cloth and Khaddar. Press reports speak of meetings held in all important towns, but it is too early to say how far the boycott of foreign cloth has been pushed forward. If the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee had set about taking pledges from people prepared to abjure foreign cloth, we could have fairly gauged the progress of the boycott from the number of pledges signed as well as the number of bonfires of foreign cloth. We have reason to believe, however, apart from the statement of the All-India Spinners' Association, that the demand for Khaddar is steadily increasing. More actual work would be possible if our leaders in the Councils could give more attention to work in the country.

Students and Khaddar.

Thousands of students are now having their midsummer vacation and are free from their worries about examinations. It would be splendid if they could be encouraged by leaders to take active part in hawking Khaddar, Khaddar caps in particular and in distributing boycott leaflets. We noticed little Bombay boys and girls doing their bit this way with great success. One advantage they have is that they are free from the temptation of making or listening to speeches. Besides, they do not think that hawking Khaddar is beneath their dignity.

A Thought for the Day.

"If a native of India lives in contentment while his country is ruled by foreigners, we despise him...... I do not believe God ever made any man or any nation good enough to rule another."

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

"ALL O. K."

AIRMEN'S WIRE TO THEIR RELATIVES

"SOUTHERN CROSS" RETURNING TO SYDNEY FOR OVERHAUL

LONDON, April 13.

Sydney.—"We have been through terrible time but we are returning to Sydney to recondition the "Southern Cross" for flight to England." This message from Ulm, one of the airmen of the "Southern Cross", to the Chairman of the Sydney Citizens Fund was carried to the nearest telegraph office by an aeroplane which landed on a mud-flat alongside the "Southern Cross."

ALL O. K.

Ulm has sent the following message to his wife: All O. K. but still very weak from starvation."

Kingsford Smith has telegraphed his parents saying: All O. K. Returning Sydney for overhaul.—Reuter.

DIRECT AIR MAIL BETWEEN BAGHDAD AND TEHERAN

LONDON, April 13.

Baghdad.—A German Company using Junkers machines today opened a direct air mail service between Baghdad and Teheran which will connect with London-Karachi air mail. Owing to political difficulties which have now been surmounted, the German Company which opened service in Persia two years ago was hitherto unable to fly over Iraq Frontier.—Reuter.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AT COLOMBO

CITY GIVES HIM RIGHT ROYAL WELCOME

COLOMBO, April 13.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived here on board the "Morea" shortly before 4 p.m., six hours late, thus involving acceleration of the official programme.

Colombo harbour and city were gaily decorated and a Royal salute was fired by warships and the land battery. The Royal visitor was accorded a hearty and loyal welcome by all sections of the community. He leaves for Kandy to-morrow and returns the same evening, to continue his journey to Japan.—Reuter.

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S APPEAL TO BRAHMINS

"DONT BE NARROW-MINDED"

BHUSAVAL, April 14.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar M.L.A., performed the opening ceremony of the building of the Brahmin Union. The Brahmin Union stands for protection of Hinduism and especially Brahmanism with due regard to changing circumstances. Speaking under the presidentship of Mr. Keshavrao Patankar, President of the Union, he appealed to Brahmans not to be narrow-minded in their views. He asked them not to find unnecessary distinctions between the various minor sects among Brahmins. He deprecated those leaders who under guise of nationalism looked down upon activities of Hindu Sabha, and who were prepared to sacrifice the interests of Hindus even under Nehru Report to secure patched up unity with Mahomedans. He appealed once again to Brahmins to muster strong under the banner of the Hindu Sabha and Brahman Union.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, April 14.

Sydney.—West Australian Airways' aeroplane which alighted alongside the "Southern Cross" has returned to Derby and reported that the airmen of "Southern Cross" are extremely haggard and weak, having been suffering from hunger for sometime. All were visibly affected at the greetings of the old workmates, but their high spirits have not been injured.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 14.

Sydney.—The airmen of "Southern Cross" told their rescuers that they had been living on wild beans and mud snails. They were too exhausted to try to reach coast on foot. The aeroplane of West Australian Airways will make the return flight to "Southern Cross" on Friday, taking supply of petrol for "Southern Cross."—Reuter.

"G. B. S." TO PARLIAMENT

35 YEARS TOO LATE TO BEGIN CAREER!

INVITATION TO CONTEST DUNDEE DECLINED

LONDON, April 13.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has declined the invitation from Mr. Thomas Ogilvy to contest Dundee as an Independent candidate in the coming election. It is 35 years too late now writes Mr. Shaw to begin a Parliamentary career. Besides a professed Socialist of forty years standing, one of the founders and the present members of the Labour Party can hardly take the field as an independent. Shaw concludes by observing that even if he so stood his deposit should probably be forfeited.—Free Press Beam Service.

BUDGET THE TOPIC OF ABSORBING INTEREST

LONDON, April 13.

The Budget is the absorbing interest of newspapers which will be full of it on Monday and Tuesday next.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD TO GIVE CIVIC ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

The Allahabad Municipal Board will present an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi when he visits Allahabad the expenditure being borne by the members themselves.—A. P.

LEAGUE NOT TO MEET IN MADRID

LONDON, April 13.

Geneva.—Owing to the unsettled political condition of Spain where in spite of the suppression of the recent rebellions, the Dictator's position seems still threatened the Council of the League of Nations is not likely, as far as the present indications go to meet at Madrid in June as originally decided on the British Foreign Secretary's suggestion.—Free Press Beam Service.

LORD BURNHAM KEEPS MUM

PREFERS NOT TO SPEAK

LONDON April 13.

Marseilles.—S.S. "Mashobra" has arrived here. Lord Burnham is continuing his voyage to England on board the vessel. Interviewed he said that he would prefer not to comment on the bomb outrage or the general situation in India.—Reuter.

CHINA IN GRIP OF TERRIBLE FAMINE

Dogs' Flesh as Food for People!

THOUSANDS DIE EVERY DAY

Matter of Life and Death to Govt.

PEKING, March 15.

China is in the grip of another terrible famine, which covers an area of 2,000,000 li (1 li is 1/3 of a mile) in North and Central China.

Twenty million people are affected, of which over five million are in Shensi Province alone. In Kansu Province all chaff, bark and other food substitutes have been devoured by the people, and in South Shensi, all horses cattle, goats and even dogs have been eaten. Thousands of people are dying each day, famine relief workers being unable to dig pits quickly enough to bury them. Corpses are piled high in mounds and at night dogs and wolves feed upon them. There is heavy snow in some of the districts, the earth is frozen so that graves cannot be dug. Roads are filled with half-naked famished refugees, many of whom fall and die by the roadside. Husbands sell their wives and parents their children, children brininging from three to five dollars each. To add to the despair of the people, bands of robbers roam through the districts, torturing peasants to death in an attempt to force them to give food. A severe earthquake in the deep interior of Suiyuan Province, one of the famine areas is the latest type of disaster to add to the agony of the people. The price of millet, the staple food of the people, has soared from 70 cents to 12 dollars a bushel.

CAUSES OF FAMINE.

The present famine is equal in extent and ferocity to the Russian famine of 1921 and the Chinese famine of 1920. It has been caused by drought floods and other natural causes during the past year or more resulting in meagre crops or none at all. No rain fell throughout the past year in some of the provinces, and the snow is now but four inches deep in some of the provinces the sign of a bad harvest for the coming year unless more rain falls prior to this. reserve stocks of food and other property were largely wiped out by destruction of seizures by bandits and soldiers, by confiscatory taxes and levies, and by other concomitants of long years of civil war. The destruction of food reserve made crop shortages immediately and disastrously apparent.

According to reports, since the harvest last autumn, 17,000 women and girls from Suiyuan Province have been sold into Shansi Province, although Shansi is also a famine area. This first gave rise to rumours of a gigantic white slave traffic. But a group of professors from the Peking Union Medical College have explained it otherwise. The women of Shansi Province, they say, suffer from a bone disease known as "osteomalcacia" caused by a difficiency of diet, lack of sunshine and of exercise. This disease claims large numbers of women anl girl victims each year. Even in normal years the sale of women as wives and girl wives and servants into Shansi Province is said to be great, and the present famine has but intensified this. The 17,000 women and girls not sold into Shansi come under this category.

RELIEF WORK.

Various famine relief committees began work in the famine areas in December. The Nanking Government has a famine relief organisation and has issued famine relief bonds to the extent of 10,000,000 dollars and turned them over to this committee. The International China Famine Relief Commission is also very active, in co-operation with the various provincial and government committees. The American branch of this Commission has started a campaign for 12,00,000 dollars gold. Their relief will be given exclusively in return for labour famine sufferers being given work, such as road and canal building, and other projects which will be of permanent value in preventing famines in the future. The Government Committee has drawn up a plan for a string of soup kitchens where one full meal a day will be given to famine sufferers. The Salvation Army and other Christian organisations have famine workers and according to missionary publications, it seems these Christian organisations are expecting to reap a rich harvest of Christians out of the present misery.

"CHRISTIAN GENERAL" TAKES ACTIVE PART.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, known as the "Christian General" who is concurrently president of relief committees in three different provinces, is very active in famine relief. He has recently made a tour of all the provinces; and has given a report to the Nanking Government. This report states that of one million dollars appropriated by the Nanking Government for famine relief in December, only 200,000 dollars has been delivered; and of the 10,000,000 famine relief bonds issued, not a penny has been realised. He calls for delegates to be sent immediately to the famine areas; for sufficient money to be given immediately by the Government; for delegates to be sent at once to distribute relief. He further asks that the Ministries of Finance, Trade and Commerce, Agriculture and Mining, and of Public Health, be made responsible for this work. He himself has contributed personally to famine relief funds, and has set aside rolling stock in the provinces under his control for the exclusive use of food transportation. His petition to Nanking is a sharp reminder that one of the first concerns of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was for the livelihood of the people. The Government, he says, has been sending out troops to suppress banditry, but bandits have become even more numerous. This is because the Government has done nothing to abolish the cause of banditry—which is poverty and unemployment. The famine has passed beyond the bounds of philanthropy now, and is to-day a matter of life and death to the Government; upon its successful handling depends the life of the Republic. "It is time we did something to justify the name of the revolutional government" his petition ends.

Upon request of the International China Relief Commission, the Nanking Government has ordered that no native taxes, transportation taxes or internal revenue collections of any kind should be charged upon foodstuffs imported into famine area.—Free Press Exclusive.

NETTING REBEL LEADERS

MEXICAN ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MOVE

CHARGE OF THEFT FROM LOCAL BANK

NEW YORK, April 13.

The Attorney-General of Mexico is charging the leaders of the recent rebellion with theft from the local Mexican Bank. This is intended to facilitate the extradition of the rebel generals should the latter seek an asylum in the United States because political offences do not come under the extraditable category.—Free Press Beam Service.

"MR. PATEL'S NOT ONLY JUST BUT STRICTLY LEGAL"

MR. IYENGAR ON VICEROY'S ARROGATION OF APPELLATE POWERS OVER PRESIDENT

MADRAS, April 13.

Presiding at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Committee to-night in celebration of the Jallianwalla Bagh Day Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said that he was not surprised that the Viceroy had arrogated to himself the appellate jurisdiction over President Patel and so unfairly pressed into his service the bomb incident in the Assembly. The constitutional deadlock had been evident to him ever since he entered the Assembly in 1927. He added that President Patel's ruling was not only just but also strictly legal and correct. His tenure of office had been characterised by great impartiality, independence, ability and soundness. It is cynica to say that they will change the rules. That the Viceroy should directly intervene in this premptory and intransigent fashion is a striking commentary on the so-called British justice, Parliamentary tradition and all the claptrap to which we have been treated both by alien rulers and their Indian allies."

LONDON—KARACHI AIR MAIL

SIR S. BRANCKER TO NEGOTIATE WITH GREEK GOVT.

LONDON, April 13.

Sir Sefton Brancker has left for Athens to negotiate with the Greek authorities for the continuance of London-Karachi airmail service, the operation of which through Greek territory has been only temporarily sanctioned by the Greek Government.—Reuter.

SAMOAN EDITOR ARRESTED

ALEGATIONS OF LOOTING TREASURY MADE AGAINST OFFICIALS

LONDON, April 13.

Wellington.—Mr. William Tarr, editor of the newspaper, "Samoan Guardian", has been arrested for writing in his paper that officials of New Zealand looted the Samoan treasury.—Free Press Beam Service.

AFGHAN PRINCES ON PAROLE

PUT IN PRISON WITHOUT ANY CHARGE

UNCALLED FOR HARSH TREATMENT IN JAIL

MEERUT, April 13.

Sirdar Mohammadali Khan, an Afghan Prince, who was brought back from Bareilly Jail and released on parole with his four brothers, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"We were arrested in Meerut on January 12 under Regulation III of 1818 by an order of the Collector of Meerut and confined in the Meerut Jail. When troubles began in Afghaistan we along with other Afghan Princes in Meerut were called by authorities and informed that we could not leave Meerut without permission. Others including my father, who were getting some allowance from the Government readily agreed to it, but as we five brothers were carrying on an extensive trade outside Meerut, we declined to consider the order.

PUT IN PRISON WITHOUT ANY CHARGE.

The authorities perhaps under the Rule 9 of the Afghan Refugees' Act arrested us and put us in prison without any charge or trial. We are born in India and domiciled as Indians and there is nothing in common between us and other Afghans excepting that we are the direct descendants of Afghan Amirs and royal blood flows in our veins. We have no friends in Afghanistan and hence no fear of our going and taking part in the civil strife of the country.

UNCALLED FOR HARSHNESS IN JAIL.

"We pressed these points on the authorities but in spite of our assurances we were kept confined in the Jail. By this action of the Government we have been put to heavy financial losses and our families were subjected to great hardships for which the Government would be held legally responsible. Besides we, in the jail, were subjected to uncalled for difficulties, the result of which was mental suffering and injury to our health.

"In the Bareilly Jail we were kept in tents and were forced to sleep in open air. Our interviews and correspondence were restricted and we were not supplied with suitable food and clothings. We complained to Capt. R. M. Bhandari, Superintendent of the Jail, about our difficulties, but he did not hear anything. We then applied to the Chief Secretary to the local Government, to His Excellency the Veeroy and the Commissioner, Meerut Division, to redress the wrongs being done to us. But no reply was forthcoming.—Free Press.

After enumerating their grievances, the statement runs:

"We then applied to the Chief Secretary to the local Govrnment, to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Commissioner, Meerut division, to redress the wrongs being done to us. But no reply was forthcoming. I was intimated of a grant of Rs. 50, a monthly allowance for my children who had no support besides me but the allowance was never paid and my family was starving during these days. I was getting an appointment in the railway but that was lost for I was confined in jail and jail Superintendent even suppressed a form sent to me by railway authorities for filling up.

The order intimated to us says we would remain on praole in Meerut. Considering the nature of bussiness we carr yon outside Meerut it would be difficult for us to remani interned in Meerut and thus destroy our business for ever. If the authorities wish us to remain here they should grant usallowances suited to our rank and dignity as given to Afghan sirdars of the same rank. It is gross injustice to keep us imprisoned in Meerut without any charge and deprive us of all means of our livelihood and support to our families. We are ready to fight out our case in a court of law if the Government is not making amends."

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

SCOTLAND WIN INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, April 13.

By their win over England to day in the Association Football International played at Glasgow, Scotland win the International Association Football championship.—Reuter.

JINNAH HALL BESIEGED

Tremendous Rush at Youth League Swadeshi Bazar

SHOW EXTENDED FOR 2 DAYS MORE

Owing to the extraordinary rush and splendid public response the Bombay Youth League Swadeshi Bazaar has had to be extended for another 2 days. For the last two days the attendance of visitors has been so great that the Volunteers of the Youth League have been having a hard time of it. It is a striking proof, if proof were needed, that the Public is always ready to support every genuine and 'bona-fide' Swadeshi movement and the Bombay Youth League deserves to be warmly congratulated on its spirited and interesting venture.

Along with the Swadeshi Bazaar the Youth League has been arranging a very interesting and entertaining programme which attracts large audience.

As soon as one enters the gaily decorated premises of the Jinnah Hall where the Swadeshi Bazaar is being held, one becomes conscious that he has entered into a new atmosphere in which Youth Leagues fighting slogans are skillfully blended into an artistic setting where in the many coloured and varied Swadeshi articles of a hundred different kinds are attractively offered for sale at prices which surprise the visitors and give the tie to the notion that Swadeshi articles are very costly.

The visitor has a very large field to select from.

KHADI STALLS.

From perfumeries of the most exquisite kinds, cutlery, hosiery, haberdashery, soaps, silver wear, fret work, biscuits and confectionery, National books and Book racks, cane furniture, inks and stationery, silks in many fold designs. provisions, washing powders, lanterns, pencils, stationery articles, brushes of numerous kinds suitable for all purposes, glassware, hair oils, face paints, delicate scents, combs. Sawantwadi toys, Sandal wood articles and a large variety of other things confront the bewildered visitor. The Khadi stalls have a merry time all throughout the day and Miss Mithuben Petit's khadi stall seems ever besieged. The All-India Spinners' Association also have a brisk time.

By far the most attractive stall is the one run by the Youth League Social Welfare Committee and the profits from this will go to the Youth Leauge Social Welfare centre at Waljakhady. The lady volunteers of the Youth League are met here in their top-most persuation form and scarsely a visitor leaves the stall without making some purchases.

Another interesting feature is the propaganda posters of the Youth League which draw admiring crowds, particularly one poster that has attracted the most attention is entitled".

"JOHN BULL SUFFERING FROM THE BOYCOTT DISEASE".

It represents John Bull in three positions.

(1) AS HE WAS FLOURISHING.
(2) AS HE IS ANXIOUS.
(3) AS HE WILL BE BANKRUPT

Another poster represents the Ghost of Boycott dancing over the head of John Bull whose scared look, provides great merriment. Yet another reproduces a memorable episode from the American War of Independence viz., the BOYCOTT by American merchants of all American firms who either imported or sold British goods.

These posters are splendidly supported by a number of slogan boards. Further the Youth League, to carry its message of the Boycott of British goods, has printed thousands of Exercise books bearing on their front page an exhortation to boycott British goods. Boycott blotters printed, of course, on Swadeshi paper in several attractive designs and sizes are also available at only half anna each.

Altogether the Youth League Swadeshi bazaar has been a splendid show and the public by their patronage have given their emphatic verdict that they welcome this beneficient activity of the Youth League with all their heart. The very fact that the Bazaar should have been twice extended under an insistent demand proves its popularity and there can be no doubt that during the two further days the public will give it the same patronage that they have hitherto given it.

H. H. The Maharaja of Bikanir, Mr. & Mrs H. R. Gould and Thakor Nawal Singh lanched at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday 13th April.

WHAT DELAY IN DISARMAMENT MEANS

"Disregard of Pledges Solemnly Taken"

At the Executive Meeting held by the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd March, it was decided to despatch the following letter dealing with the disarmament question* to the secretary of the League of Nations:—

At its Executive Meeting of the 21st March, 1929, the International Federation of Trade Unions decided to place before the President and Members of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission the following resolution:

The International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam, expressing the wishes of the 14 million workers of all countries whom it represents, expects of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission that it shall actitvely pursue its labours to secure as soon as possible—i.e. in the course of the year 1929, according to the decision of the last Assembly of the League of Nations—the convocation of the International Disarmament Conference.

The I.F.T.U. declares that a further delay in the work of disarmament, which was declared by the Peace Treaty and the Convention of the League of Nations to be indispensable to the establishment of an assured and permanent peace, would be a disregard of pledges solemnly taken.

The Preparatory Work of the Commission has made it possible to solve the technical problems of disarmament; and furthermore, the Agreements of Locarno and Paris have provided additional conditions of security, which make it possible to effect "disarmament to the lowest point consistent with national safety."

The International Federation of Trade Unions claims that the will to peace of the workers of the whole world shall be needed, and that Peace through disarmament and arbitration shall at last be organised by the League of Nations, which exists primarily for the achievement of this purpose.

We trust that this great act will shortly become a joyful reality and will bring with it rich blessings for the whole of humanity. (I.F.T.U. Reports.)

WHAT CONSTITUTES LIBEL

—:o:—

A Farthing for Damages in Defamation Suit

LONDON, March 16, (By Mail).

"The civil wrong known as libel was committed by any one who published a statement expressed in such a way that it would be understood by reasonable people to injure appreciably the reputation of another person among reasonable people acquainted with him. A plantiff might recover general damages for such a statement without proving that the plaintiff already had a bad reputation. The jury might take the view that his reputation was so bad that the defamatory statement complained of would cause much less damage than would be caused to a man of good reputation by the same statement. They might conceivably take the view that his reputation was so bad before the defamatory statement was published that no further defamatory allegation could make it worse. But they would have to consider, before taking such a view, the undoubted fact the worse a man's character was the more ready were people to believe such reports about him, and to face the question whether it was lawful or desirable that because a man's character was bad, any one should be at liberty to make any defamatory statements they liked about him regardless of their untruth." The remarks, writes the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, in the course of a judgment of Lord-Justices Scrutton, Creer and Sankey, sitting as a court of appeal, allowing the appeal, and ordering a new trial in the action brought by Mr. W. C. Hobbs notorious in connection with the "Mr. A." case, claiming damages from certain newspapers for alleged libel.

A FARTHING FOR DAMAGES.

The cases, there were two, were originally heard by Lord Chief Justice Hewart when the defendants admitted the publication of the words complained of and that they were defamatory but they denied the meaning put on them by Mr. Hobbs. On the third day of the trial, while Hobbs was still under cross examination, the jury intimated that they had heard sufficient evidence and were prepared to find a verdict for the defendants, but that, if it were legally necessary that there should be a verdict for Hobbs for some amount, it should be for a farthing. The jury returned a verdict for that amount. Judgment was entered for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed with the result stated above.

The importance of the case and of the judgment of how Justice Scrutton, which was concurred by the two other Judges of appeal, arose not from the notoriety of the complainant but from the fact the appeal and arguments rested very largely on the conduct by the trial by the Lord Chief Justice Hewart. Such a case as one report has it, is "not often heard in the Court of Appeal."

The points in the judgment of the Court of Appeal were that the jury had no proper summing up and direction as to the questions they had to consider.

INNOCENT UNTIL PROVED GUILTY.

Secondly the appellant must be presumed innocent until proved guilty by trial according to the rules of law, and I regret to say I don't think he got such a trial, and thirdly of the omission to show to counsel a communication which the judge had received from the jury. The Court of Appeal stated: "The procedure was not in accordance with the usual practice of judges and was very unsatisfactory."

At an early stage of the trial counsel for the defendant wrongly stated that a particular document had never been disclosed and had been intentionally omitted to keep the defendants in the dark. Later the defendants' solicitor found he had made a mistake, but what was "most important", "neither counsel nor judge withdrew the accusation of wilful suppression."

A SERIOUS ERROR.

A more serious error is pointed out in these words:—

The cross-examination occupied the second day and was unfinished at its close. They now know though counsel did not know it for some time afterwards, that on the second day the jury made what the Lord Chief Justice called a "tentative intimation" and followed it on the third morning by a communication that they were "unanimous" agreed that they had heard sufficient evidence in the case. The first communication was never shown to counsel and they did not know what the terms of the "tentative intimation" were, or what answer, if any, the Lord Chief Justice made. The second communication was never shown to counsel, though the Lord Chief Justice, as he twice used the same words, was probably reading all or part of it. But counsel for the plaintiff was required to answer whether he was going to call other evidence, without being told that the jury had made any communication to the judge.

QUESTION OF JURY'S REMUNERATION.

He (Lord Justice Scrutton) was clearly of opinion that that procedure was not in accordance with the usual practice of judges and was very unsatisfactory. It was clear that neither a High Court nor any subordinate Judge could discuss matters in private with the jury, or could in answer to their private question give them a direction of law or fact which was not communicated to the parties. Trials must be in public in that the parties heard all that went on, except the consultation of the jury among themselves. No one must communicate with the jury except to ask them by direction of the Judge, whether they had agreed or were likely to agree. In the same way any communication from the jury to the Judge should be communicated to the parties. An apparent exception was when the jury asked as to extra remuneration, and the Judge as he frequently and wisely did, took on himself the responsibility of saying that the request could not be complied with. But even then it was better that the parties should know of the request though they need not be made to bear the odium of refusing it.

IF JURY ARRIVES AT PREMATURE VERDICT.

When a jury, as sometimes happened, informed the Judge before the plaintiff's case had finished that they desired to find for the defendant or that they desired to find for the plaintiff before they had heard the defendant, the Judge could make two courses. He might, if he thought that the premature intervention made it impossible for the trial to proceed with justice, discharge the jury and order a retrial. Or, if he thought that justice could still be done he might inquire of the party whose case had not been completed if he desired to complete it, and that party had the right to complete his case, to re-examine any witnesses under cross examination, to call any other evidence he desired. The Judge was bound to sum up to the jury sufficiently to make clear what were the issues they had to decide. If the jury, after hearing counsel said that they were still of the same opinion that did not relieve the Judge of the duty of so directing them that they understood what issues they were to decide and on what evidence. That position was illustrated by the decision of the House of Lords in the Ural Caspian Oil Corporation Limited v. Hume Schweder, reported in the "Times" of July 31, 1913.

IN A MOMENT OF FORGETFULNESS.

After the disclosure, continued his Lordship of the intimation from the jury and the subsequent discussion, Mr. Serjean Sullivan said that he would "insist on addressing the jury". It was obvious and elementary that he had such a right if he thought it worth while to claim it. But the word "insist" or perhaps the tone in which it was said, seemed to have annoyed the Lord Chief Justice, who objected to the word. He then asked Mr. Serjeant Sullivan to argue what he (Lord Justice Scrutton) had thought was an obvious proposition, and called on Mr. Birkett who very prudently declined to oppose the application and left it to the Judge. The Lord Chief Justice then asked Mr. Birkett if he wished to continue the cross examination of Hobbs. He said that he did not but in a moment of forgetfulness that he had put in evidence he added that he reserved the right to address the jury last. The Lord Chief Justice, also, in a moment if forgetfulness agreed. Mr. Serjeant Sullivan then said that he had a right to re-examine Hobbs, as he obviously had. That point seemed not to have occurred to the Lord Chief Justice, but counsel did not insist on it and he proceeded to address the jury.

Mr. Birkett had argued that that address took the place of a summing up by the Judge. Considering that the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Birkett during the speech protested against its inaccuracy, it was impossible to treat that argument seriously.

INTERLOCUTORY OBSERVATIONS.

A good deal of the notice of appeal had been taken up by complaints of interlocutory observations. Of the Lord Chief Justice which were mostly unfavourable to Hobbs. If those observations had stood by themselves they would have shown no ground for disturbing the verdict, and he regretted that, with much better grounds available, it had been thought right to insist on them. Though the jury and not the Judge were the judges of fact, a Judge was entitled to make such comments on fact as he thought right either during the trial or in the summing up provided that he made it clear to the jury that they and not he were the judges of fact and that his observations were only submitted for their consideration and guidance and might be disregarded. It was unfortunate that the evidence started with an enormous censure of Hobbs in the matter of the affidavit, but the substantial ground for thinking that the trial was unsatisfactory was the erroneous direction on the use that might be made of the evidence of specific acts not of the subject of the libel and the absence of any summing up or explanation of the effect that might be given to the cross examination or to the absence of a plea of justification.

The judgment for the defendants must be set aside and a new trial ordered. Hobbs must have the costs of the appeal and the costs of the first trial must abide the event of the second.—Free Press.

"SPEED KING" HONOURED.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME BY NATION

GOVERNMENT RECEPTION AT THE PALACE

LONDON, April 13.

The enthusiasm of the nation's welcome to the "Speed King" Major Henry Segrave on his return from America, which was reflected in the bestowal of knighthood, was given human outlet when the train bearing Major Segrave arrived today in London from Southampton.

Lord Mayor accompanied by the Sheriffs headed a few hundred privileged persons on the reserved platform while outside the beflagged station thousands had gathered and cheered lustily as the procession of motor cars took the hero to the Palace where he was officially welcomed by the Government representative.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK SEGRAVE'S RECORD

LONDON, April 13.

Cape Town.—Weather permitting, Captain Malcolm Campbell will on April 20th attempt to break Major Segrave's record on his car "Blue Bird" at Verneuk Pan which has now been rechristened "Blue Bird Pan".—Reuter.

WHERE TAXATION IS LESS

—:o:—

Popular Economic Ideas

LONDON, Mar. 16.

It is half a century since "Progress and Poverty" was first published, and more than thirty years since the ingenious author of that volume died. Henry George, as everyone knows, writes the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, advocated public ownership of land with, curiously enough to our modern ears, stuffed with Socialistic ideas of public finance and taxation with the retention of the present landlord system. All land was to be taxed on its rent, the idea being ultimately to abolish all taxes. Nothing made by man was to be taxed at all. Hence the well-known characterisation of the proposal as a single tax.

WHAT IS NOT THE DUTY OF TAXATION.

We have been told on high authority firstly that it is no part of the duty of taxation to correct the vicissitudes of fortune and secondly that the nearer any tax conforms to a theory the more difficult is the task of collection. But our latter day experts in public finance attach no importance to the orthodoxy of any older generation. The amazing progress of Henry George's ideas will shortly be illustrated at the fourth International Conference of the International Union of Land Value Taxation and Free Trade to be held in Edinburgh from July 29 to August 23. It is interesting to note the date is the fiftieth anniversary of Henry George's famous book.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION.

The International Union was organised at Copenhagen in 1926 and represents more than 26 nations, including the United States, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Iceland Sweden, Spain, France, Belgium, Holland, Hungary, Austria, Greece Switzerland, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, The Argentine, Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay. The official programme of the Edinburgh session has not yet issued. It is understood, however, that addresses will be read by various prominent individuals from various countries on subjects related to the single tax.

POPULAR ECONOMIC IDEAS.

The President of the Union observed recently in a Special Press interview that there is a marked increase of interest throughout the world in the economic ideas promulgated by Henry George and to the application of them involving current national and international political problems. Mr. Hennessy said Joseph Dana Miller, editor of Land and Freedom, a bimonthly magazine which records single tax progress, said there was growing interest in land value taxation, particularly in South America and Australia.

"While there is no community in the world in which the entire system promulgated by Henry George is being worked out practical", Mr. Miller said, "there are indications that many of his ideas are meeting with public recognition and acceptance.

CAUNTRIES WHERE TAXATION IS LESS.

"New Zealand has probably made greater strides towards the single tax than any other country.

"Sydney, Australia, with a population of more than 800,000 exempts improvements from all taxation, nor is there any tax on personal property in Queensland the policy of land value rating has been in full operation since 1902 in South Australia it has been adopted in 16 municipalities for about 12 years and in Victoria it has been adopted by about 15 councils Canberra, the new federal capital of Australia, is administered from single tax lines.

"Of South American countries, Argentina and Brazil have made decided progress in land value taxation. Argentina is one of the few countries where the leaders of a political party accept the single tax as the basis of reform, settlement of which is regarded as a prior condition to the development of any land for a re-organised society. In the Province of Cordoba, Argentina the bulk of the state revenue is collected from a land value tax. For many years, the real property tax, in Uruguay outside of Montevideo and other municipalities has been levied on land values exclusively.

The State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil claims to have been the first instance of the minicipal single tax in operation in South America. Exemption of improvements exists in the city of Garibaldi, and the state government of Sao Paulo has initiated the study of methods of assessment and taxation of land values in Uruguay with a view to adopting measures necessary for shifting taxes from improvements to land values exclusively.

In the Tranwal, in South Africa land value taxation has prevailed in most localities since 1926.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF GERMAN REPUBLIC.

It is interesting to note that the new Constitution of the German Republic declares that all the increase in land values not due to the expenditure of capital and labour must be used for communal benefits. This clause going beyond a merely permissive declaration in the first instance of such a statement in the organic law of any nation.

Denmark was the first country in the world to apply a national tax and with its exemption feature, this act is the nearest approach made by any nation as a whole toward the Single tax. Many localities in Canada have adopted some system of land Taxation in the United States, in a majority of the States probably a large proportion of land values is taken for public purposes at the present time than at any other period in our history.—Free Press.

MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT

"WALK OUT" PARTY'S TACTICS EXPOSED

MR, FAZAL'S AMAZING CLAIMS

NEW DELHI, April 13.

Hon'ble Mr. Shah Mohamed Zubair, Member, Council of State, has sent the following statement to the Press:-

"Of all the statements and interviews published about the last meeting of the All-India Muslim League at Delhi that of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah is most amazing. He claims that those who had followed Maulvi Mohammad Yakub in the "walk-out" were in the majority. Mr. Fazal forgets that the office of the All-India Muslim League keeps a record of all such persons who attend the League either as members or as delegates. I have got a copy of this list before me and a perusal of it makes it clear that the supporters of the resolution proposed by Mr. Abdul Rahman Ghazi were in majority in the League, in its council as well as in the Subjects Committee.

Those who were present in the meetings of the Council of the League know well what attempts were made to pack the League with the supporters of the so-called "All-Parties Muslim Confreecence" resolutions and it and it was only the failure of these attempts that led them leave the meetings.

RUSH FOR ENROLMENT.

In the meeting of the Council of the League in the afternoon of 28th March, applications of a large number of residents of Delhi for enrolment as members of the League were put before the meeting for acceptance. All these applications were supported by a well-known gentleman of Delhi who has always been prominent for his reactionary activities. It was also noticed that although almost all the applicants were residents of Delhi, they were shown in their application forms as residents of different provinces. Only those who know that in the League votes are counted by provinces can appreciate the significance of giving wrong or non-residential addresses. Mr. Sherwani pointed out to the meeting how by this device an attempt is being made to create artificial majority in the League. Thereupon the Council refused admission to all such applicants. Realising the weakness of their position, Maulvi Shafi Dandi and his associates began obstruction and although, again and again, the Council met on 29th, 30th and 31st no business was transacted.

On 30th morning in the open session of the League after Mr. Jinnah's address the elections for the Subjects Committee were held. The results of these elections once more demonstrated that the supporters of Mr. Ghazi's resolution were in overwhelming majority. From Punjab, Bengal, Central Provinces, Burmah and Native States only those who were supporting Mr. Ghazi's resolutions were elected.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS.

Once more in the afternoon in the meeting of the Council an attempt was made to enrol all members of Sir Shafi's group as members of the League. The failure of this last attempt confirmed the opposition in their intention of boycotting the League.

The respective attendance in the Council, in the Subjects Committee and in the League were 69,144 and 215 out of which the supporters and opposers of Mr. Ghazi's resolutions respectively were 41 and 28 in the Council and 90 and 54 in the Subjects Committee and 127 and 88 in the open session. These figures speak for themselves and make the real reason for the "walk-out" clear.

Maulvi Shefi Daudi and his friends were sure that a combination of Ali brothers' and Mr. Jinnah's followers would be strong enough to defeat the nationalist element in the League. When they found that even this combination would not give them the necessary majority they induced the seceders like Nawab Mohammad Yusuf, Mr. Sikander, Hajat Khan and others to strengthen them by rejoining the League. But as the figures given above show even these Shantes did not give them the necessary strength to defeat the resolution of Mr. Ghazi.

FUTILE ATTEMPT AT DISTURBING MEETING.

These men had been proclaiming from the house top that the recommendations of the Nehru Committee are not acceptable to the Mussalmans of India. They know that the All-India Muslim League was the only political organisation of the Mussalmans. The very idea of the League adopting such a resolution was unbearable for them and therefore after the "walk-out" they did the one thing that was open to them to disturb the League. They bought 100 visitors' tickets and thus got entered into the theatre a large number of men determined to disturb the proceedings. But thanks to the tact of Dr. Alam we dispersed only after we had adopted the resolution moved by Mr. Ghazi."—Free Press.

BRITISH WOME WORKERS' ELECTION SLOGAN

—:o:—

Bid for Equality of Status with Men

Special attention is being given to women and their lot in Great Britain at the present time, because it is they, the women, whose votes will in all probability turn the scale in the impending elections. Much valuable information is therefore being published about them, amongst which is a well defined programme contained in a letter sent to "The Times" by certain well-known champions of the Feminist Movement. The letter also contains direct proposals for the long overdue reform of the factory legislation, from which the following extract is taken:

WHAT MATTERS WOMAN WAGE-EARNER.

"We are in favour of legislation regulating hours and conditions of work, safeguarding health, or forbidding dangerous processes and materials, provided that such restrictions are based not upon the sex, but upon the nature of the work, and apply to all adults, male and female. It is existing regulations based on this principle which have really safeguarded the workers.

To place restrictions on the right to engage in paid work upon a specially selected class is not protection. Such a course is recognized as economic folly for men. But for the legally controlled women the economic folly of such a course is too often overlooked. Low wages are responsible for more evil results to women—and to their children—than all other factors put together. What is the matter with the woman wage-earner is low wages. The practical amendments of the Factory Laws which we propose for incorporation in the next factories Bill are these:—

PRACTICAL AMENDMENTS.

1. To remove the adult woman from the category which includes the young person and the child. At present a young man at the age of 18 becomes an adult. At no age does the woman attain adult status. At 60 as at 16 she remains in this respect a minor. Until this is altered special legislation for adolescent workers will not receive adequate attention, nor will it be possible by legislation so to regulate hours and conditions as to secure the same benefits for all men and women in industry.

2. To incorporate in it the same limitations as to hours and overtime for adult workers of both sexes as are proposed in the Washington Hours Convention, thus making the 48 hours week apply to men and women equally in all factories and workshops.

EQUAL CONDITIONS WITH MEN.

3. To provide equal conditions as regards night work for men and women on the expiry of the first period covered by the ratification of the Night-Work Convention. Forbidding women to do night work, which often carries with it a higher wage, does not prevent their exploitation. By limiting their opportunities it encourages their exploitation in some underpaid, overcrowded day work. The remedy is the supervision, limitation, or in some cases the prohibition of night work for men and women alike.

4. To apply the same welfare, health, and safety provisions to all adult workers, both men and women, and to provide that the Secretary of State shall not have power to propose regulations or orders except such as are based on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker."

In general, the signatories of this letter think that it is in every respect better for women to obtain equal status with men. In their opinion, such equality of status under the industrial laws could only be of advantage to women in their negotiations with employers concerning working hours and wages.

WHAT LABOUR JOURNAL THINKS.

"The Daily Herald", the daily journal of the British Labour Movement, recently contained a leading article which dealt with these and similar arguments in the following terms:

"Reactionary employers will be grateful to the little group of women who are agitating against protective legislation for their sex.

These agitators are acting in ignorance or defiance of experience. From the earliest days of our industrial system, women and children have been specially exploited by employers, not because of age or sex, but because women and children have (with the exception of the textile industry) been virtually unorganised and certainly less able than men to protect their interests. These and not any idea of sex war, are the circumstances which have led to special legislation for women, young persons, and children.

NOT PRACTICAL ALTERNATIVE.

It has been suggested that the proper alternative is the enforcing of equal pay irrespective of sex. The people who make that suggestion forget the vital fact it is as a general rule far more difficult to organise women into unions than to organise men. The vast numbers of women work in industry is a temporary experience: most of them are young. The suggestion is not a practical alternative to special protection by legislation.

There is the further fact that there are physical and functional distinctions between men and women, which, in a civilised community, must make it highly undesirable that women should engage in certain occupations which experience has proved to be injurious, and in some of these, female and juvenile labour is specially restricted or completely barred."

The Trade Union Movement which consists of men and women of practical experience—holds strongly—that there should be no abatement in the present safeguards and restrictions. Indeed, it is being strongly urged—again from bitter practical experience—that the safeguards and restrictions need to be extended. The long overdue reform of the Factory Acts, which the present Government has promised, and has failed to implement, will take place when the Labour Government succeeds to office, and it will include improvements on the lines dictated by working class experience."—(I. F. T. U. Reports.).

"MOST ASTONISHING LIVES"

WHY AMERICAN WOMEN LEAD

Paris.—(A. F.) Claude Anet, noted French editor, discovered on a voyage to the United States that American wives lead the most astonishing lives of any women in the world.

His purpose in crossing the ocean was to learn the secret of American power and influence.

Incidentally he discovered that one sees more beautiful and beautifully dressed women in America than in Europe; American women have a passion for learning almostt anything that is absent on this side of the Atlantic, and they have succeeded in building a wall between themselves and their men folk.

"The first thing that strikes one is that the men and women seem to find no pleasure in each other's company," Mr. Anet remarks, and continues:

"Visit the New York restaurants and you will never see men and women together. Do the same in Paris and you will see couples together always. In the United States, at luncheon time, there are in the restaurants table and tables of 'hen parties.' It is not impossible that several of the husbands concerned are of the same Restaurant—they will never be at their wives' table."

One of the most surprising things about American women is their passion for lectures, Mr. Anet four

"They wish to learn, to develop their intelligence, to improve their minds, as they say in New York. They go impartially to hear the lecturer who speaks of elections or the one who speaks of sheep raising. They hear lectures in the morning, lectures followed by luncheons in the great hotels. It doesn't matter what the subject if they gain the impression of learning something."

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Thomas Wilkinson

SIR A. PEERBHOY SANATORIUM DISPUTES

APPELLANT'S SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION FOR STAY

On Friday last the Appelate Court of the Bombay High Court presided over by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice heard the application made by the Appellants, the four sons of the late Sir Adamjee, that pending the hearing and final disposal of the appeal filed by them from the Judgment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madgavkar, the order mace by Mr. Justice-Madgavkar that the appellants should vacate the portion of the Sanatorium premises in their occupation before the end of May next should be stayed.

The Learned Judges after hearing the arguments of Counsel on both sides ordered that the appellants should be allowed to stay as they had been hitherto doing till the final disposal of the Appeal or till further orders on payment of a nominal rent of Rs. 5/-, and that they should give over possession to the Received of such other portions as they may have in possession if any and are not in their occupation.

The respondents' Counsel applied to the Court that the Receiver should be asked to let out the other rooms in the Sanatorium premises to Dawoodi Borahs, and also ased that the Receiver should take possession of the Mosque and manage it. This application was opposed by the appellant's Counsel on the ground that no such orders were made by the Lower Courts and that the Court's orders was that the Receiver should take possession and preserve status quo. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice inquired of the Responcents' Counsel if such powers were conferred by the lower Court, and on the Respondents' Counsel answering in the negative, the Learned Judges declined to make the orders asked for the Respondents' Counsel.

Mr. G. N. Thakor, Advocate, instructed by Messrs E. B. Ghasvala and Co., Solicitors appeared for the appellants an Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, instructed by Messrs Pereira Amin and Fazalbhoy, Solicitors, appeared for the respondents, Akbarali A Adamjee Peerbhoy and others

THE RIGHTS OF A GRAND-MOTHER UNDER HINDU LAW

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar delivered an important judgment on the rights of the grand-mother under the Hindu Law on the 12th instant on which His Lordship sat for the last time in court, His Lordship's tenure of office as an additional puisne judge of the High Court having expired to-day.

The facts of the case are that one Mahadeo Ghulraj, a Marwari Hindu inhabitant of Bombay died in 1919 leaving an estate of large value and leaving him surviving as his only heirs his widow Jamnabai and his adopted son Sagarmal. The said Sagarmal has a son Wasudeo a boy of 8 years who in 1927 filed a suit for partition of the estate of his against his father the said Sagarmal grand-father Mahadeo on the ground that the said Sagarmal was incurring debts and wasting the ancestral property. The other parties to this suit were Gutkibai, wife of Sagarmal, and Jamnabai the grand-mother of the plaintiff. A question arose whether on partition of the ancestral estate, the grand-mother Jamnabai, widow of Mahadeo Ghulraj was entitled to a share in the ancestral estate. The question was argued at great length by counsels on both the sides and numerous authorities were cited and original texts were also referred to.

In delivering the judgment His Lordship held that the parties were governed by the Mitakshara Law being the law of their origian and according to the law governing the parties as laid down in the text books the grand-mother was not entitled to a share in the ancestral property along with the grand-son and her own son Sagarmal, who and the plaintiff's mother Gutkibai were each entitled to an equal 1/3 share in the ancestral property on partition thereof, this being a case when the grand-son sued for partition of the ancestral estate in the life time of his father.

His Lordship in arriving at this decision adopted the full bench cision of the Allahabad High Court reported in 34 Allahabad I.L.R. As the law stands, under the Hindu Law the grand-mother is not entitled to a share in the ancestral property on partition off the estate during the life time of the father as was the case here. The case attracted a good deal of attention of the Marwari community. The case was argued on behalf of the plaintiff by Messrs B. J. Desai and K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Hiralal M. Mehta and Co. and on behalf of the said grand-mother Jamnabai by Sir Chimanial Setalwad and Mr. Engineer instructed by Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, and on behalf of Sagarmal Mahadev the 1st defendant by Messrs. D. F. Mulla, C. K. Daphtary and B. G. Dalvi instructed by Messrs Rele & Co.

INDIA IN AMERICA

(Continued from page 6.)

Page, Mr. Gregg and Mr. Zimand besides Mrs. Cousins, M. Richard and the writer. Mr. James Mac Donald, the presiding officer and head of the F.P.A., called upon Mr. Gregg to speak in reply to a question re Khaddar in the open discussion which followed the three main speeches, the matter of hand spinning having been touched upon rather too lightly and casually by the third speaker Mr. Ratcliffe. As for the speeches, details would be altogether footling, if not futile. Let it suffice to say that the honours fell to India's representatives (what else could be expected?) Mr. Ratcliffe feeling—and others with him, no doubt—that he had a difficult position in the face of such intellectual broadsides as Sarojini Devi can and does launch, and the convincing earnestness and transparent honesty of the "Faithful Apostle". The latter dilated upon the four points of Gandhi's programme and the Ahimsa which tied them all together,—holding up his right hand to illustrate the five-fold list: while the former dwelt more on India's aspirations, her needs and her rights,—particularly her birth-right of freedom—Swaraj. Later on, in the discussion period she and Mr. Ratcliffe had a little dialogue in which the lady very properly, had the last word.

MR. RATCLIFFE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ratcliffe conceded that India's demands were reasonable and to be expected, even though he questioned the methods which the other two speakers outlined and for which they stood. He was put rather on the defensive in the matter of the Simon Commission, and tried loyally to defend them from the criticism which they—as a body—attracted. It was not the "Simple Simons" as individuals to whom Mrs. Naidu objected, but their appointment, under the existing circumstances, the purposes behind their appointment and the uncalled for injustice of the whole affair. The speaker for England could not quite see this,—naturally. In reply to a question Mr. Andrews warmly upheld this position of Mrs. Naidu's, as in the opening part of his speech he had taken occasion to state unqualifiedly that all that she had said was entirely true,—making Mr. Ratcliffe's position doubly difficult, for to some present, the fact that Mr. Andrews was an Englishman by birth was at first, a bit of a puzzle. It was India's day and made one scurry that her day did not come oftener in the Foreign Poliy's calendar, for this Association gets together a very diversified audience, always, and one that contains many British sympathizers as the applause for Mr. Ratcliffe plainly showed. Rarely has the F.P.A., had two such convincing, and extraordinary "foreign" protagonists as the speakers for India today. Indeed one felt that many of the audience—along with their admiration—felt a certain measure of amazement while Mrs. Naidu was speaking. Much that she said, they had already heard from Syud Hossain, but the woman gave a different flavor to her truths, and a hitherto unheard tone to her demands which did not fit in with some of their preconceived notions of things. Their faces "registered" this amazement, and, be it said, delight, to in some cases. Truly, the "female of the species" is often more "deadly" than the male! This was woman's day, as well as India's day.

A DUTY OF THE WEST.

This occasion would have been complete, with Dr. Cousins; but, somehow one associates him more with the artistic than the political side of India's activities: and the writer at least, would not have taken him away from any opportunity to tell in his enthusiastic and informing and altogether intriguing way, the tale of India's poet-painters (for so they seem to a Westerner) giving a glimpse into another manifestation of a far away and therefore misunderstood civilization. And the West wants to know, and must know, all sides of India's complex life, that it may be better prepared to accept her contribution when—her nationhood assured—she holds it out to the world. In a word, the West must know "Mother India" as she really is. And some of us are saying with Sarojini Devi:

Rise Mother, rise, regenerate
from thy gloom.
And like a bride high-mated
with the spheres,
Beget new glories from thine
ageless womb.

ID FESTIVAL AT DAR-ES-SALAM

INDIAN COMMUNITY ARRANGES A SUCCESSFUL FAIR

(From a Correspondent.)

The fourth anniversary of the Anjuman Islamia, Daressalaam was celebrated on the occasion of the Id-el-Fitre in the form of a Mela (Fair- which lasted for three days, namely, the 13th, 14th and 15th March. It was held in the maidan opposite to the Anjuman Islamia Hall. All the Muslim communities resident in Daressalaam without distinction of caste, colour or sect, participated in the function which this year attained unprecedented success. The Id Mela presented a diminutive edition of Id Fairs and Orasis held at places like Ajmere, Lahore and Bombay in India. Shops and restaurants were arranged round the quadrangle which was enclosed for sports, speeches and music. There was a special Pandal within the quadrangle set apart for prayers, tea parties, speeches and music also for accommodating the elite of the public who came to watch the sports. The quadrangle was surrounded by immense crowds of spectators who watched the sports and cheered the winners.

On Wednesday Messrs. Taherbhai Nuruddin Sudanwala (who was elected to preside over the gathering- G. Rasul, Bar-at-Law, Jarjis Hussein and M. O. Abbasi addressed the gathering on "Islamic unity in Dar-es-salaam and the future of Tanganyika Muslims in general." The President Mr. Taherbhai Nuruddin Sudanwala, Manager of Messrs. Ismailjee Jivanjee and Co. made a short and sweet speech. He gave the lead by pointing out that the cardinal principles of Islam was democratic brotherhood which has not been achieved by any other political institution of the world. Islam is he said, admits of no schims and the portals of its fold are open to anybody and everybody who subscribes to the unity of God and the prophethood of Mohamed, the Holy Prophet. He expressed his gratification at the assemblage of all the Muslim communities in the audience and exhorted them to work unitedly for a common ideal, namely, the welfare and progress of the Muslims of Tanganyika on a practical plans.

Mr. Rasul made a philosophical and learned speech on the same subject, pointing out the need for undivided co-operation amongst Muslims and toleration towards the non-Muslims. He pointed out that Islam preached an international doctrine of brotherhood and the spirit of modern nationalism of Europe which led to the last conflagration was repugnant to the spirit of Islam.

Mr. Jarjis Hussein also supported the previous speakers and reminded the Indian Muslims of their two fold responsibility one to all the Muslims of the the world from the religious point of view, and the second to their Indian compatriots from the social point of view. He advised them to work for the progress and welfare of the Muslims and help Indian compatriots in the colonies in their movement to defend their rights or interests as immigrants in the colonies, specially Tanganyika.

Mr. Abbasi supported the preceding speakers and exhorted the audience, specially the Anjuman Islamia, to carry out the noble and valuable advice into action and prove to the public the utility and importance of the ideals for which the Anjuman Islamia stood and which were identical with those preached by the learned speakers of the evening.

MUSIC PARTY.

Then followed a most enjoyable music party in which the Muslim amateurs of the town took part. The notable feature of the musical gathering was the interest some local Europeans took in Indian music and the voluntary services of the Sikh professional musicians who gave the treat of their excellent music to the audience on behalf of the Sikh community as a matter of courtesy to add to the enjoyment and success to the Muslim fellow-countrymen on Id Festivals. This spirit of co-operation zeal was particularly appreciated by the authorities of the Anjuman Islamia.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On the last day prizes were distributed to the winners.

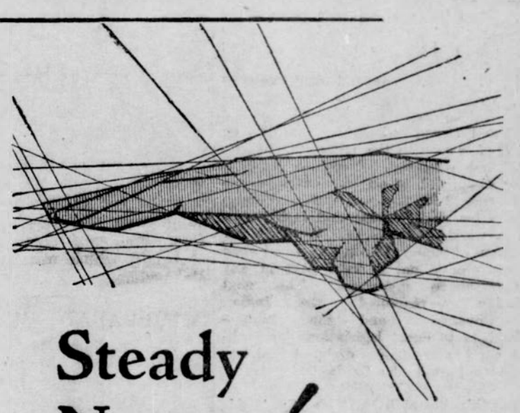
Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.



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MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD. SLOUGH, BUCKS. ENG.

VICTORY FOR SOCIAL REFORM

Marwari Agarwal Parishad Decisions

MR. HARBILAS SARDA SATISFIED

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 12.

The last meeting of the All India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha met at 1 p.m. to-da. The proceedings commenced with prayers and songs which were followed by the singing of "bandamatram" song by two Bengali boys the whole audience standing The Young Agarwal boys gave further display of sword, spear and lathi exercises which were much appreciated by the audience. The President awarded a gold medal and announced several medals on behalf of others to the successful players

The first resolution of day expresed a strong disaproval of all the marriages below 16 and 12 for boys and girls and above 40 years for men, bigamy and such marriages in which girls are sold in return for large sums of money. It was also urged upon the community not to take part in any of the above marriages. The next resolution requested the Indian States Government and the Assembly Members to enact legislations for abolishing early marriages withtout delay. It also supported the Sarda Bill.

A COURSE.

After this Raisahib Harbilas Sarda M. L. A. in spite of this bad health spoke on the evils of early marriage. He began with pointing out that the two great Marwari communities Agarwalas and Maheshwaras were identical and there were few points of difference between them He hoped that very soon the two communities would unite into one. He emphasised the various evils resulting from early marriage which was a curse to Hindu Society standing in the way of all political and social progress. A Speaker declared that institutions like this encourage writers like Miss Mayo to scandlise the country. The speaker quoted the words of Mr. Churchill who said that he could tolerate all other evils in India but the marriages of boys and girls of five and six could never be tolerated. The speaker was pleased to see the unqualified support given to his Bill by various organisations of men as well as of the women throughout the country and he had every hope of seeing his Bill through in the last session of the Assembly but was not a little grieved when its consideration was postponed by Government till the next sessions. The speaker finally said it was wrong to say that Hindu shastras advocates early marriages. He had proved on floor of the Assembly that the shastras did not stand in any way of social progress. Every well wisher of India should try his best to root out this evil from the country.

REMARRIAGE OF WIDOWERS CONDEMNED.

Another important resolution was moved by Mr. Motilal Prahaladka. It reminded the ideal of refraining from marriage after death of the first wife and expressed contempt of Widowers above 40 entering into matrimonial alliances and of all others co-operating with them.

Mr. Chaganlal Chaudhry moved an amendment which expressed contempt at re-marriage of widowers. Mr. Laxminaryan Gadodiya said when the Mahasabha has adjudged widow re-marriage as obnoxious and against shastras he asked which shastra advocated re-marriage of widowers. It was only natural that they should ban re-marriage of widowers too. The amendment was rejected and the original resolution carried.

The next resolution dissuaded the community from worshipping non-Hindu gods and tombs. Mr. Madanlal Jalan moved his resolution urging the community to put a stop to all extravagant expenses on death save that enjoined upon by shastras. He said the criminal waste of money is undertaken on such occasions when the family of the deceased is in bad circumstances. Hundreds of the assembled delegates promised to abide by the resolution.

SWADESHI AND KHADDER.

Another resolution was moved by Mr. Kedarnath Goenka which enjoined upon the community to give up foreign cloth and use only swadeshi and khadder clothes. Mr. Basantlal Morarka and Padamraj Jain while seconding, reminded the Sabha how an Indian weaving and spinning industries of Dacca and Mirzapur were killed by high taxes and punishments by the foreign rulers. The latter specially requested the ladies to take to swadeshi cloth alone as they were the greatest consumers of foreign cloth.

EVILS OF PURDAH.

Shrimati Shannodeni of Jullundur gave a learned and well reasoned speech on the evils of purdah system and urged the Marwari ladies to discard pardah immediately. Irresponsible and autocratic rule of Indian States was condemned in the next resolution which expressed the disapproval of the one sided enquiry carried on by the Butler Committee and requested the Government to publish its report and make the same available to the public. It further requested the Government not to give effect to its recommendations without considering the case presented by the subjects of the Indian States. The last important resolution moved by Mr. Laxminarayan Gadodiya suggested the deletion of the word Marwari from the name of the Mahasabha but it was vehemently opposed by some over enthusiastic Marwaries who prevailed upon the Mahasabha to reject tde proposal. An appeal was made by Mr. Madanalal Jalan for funds to meet the expenses of the Mahasabha office and promises were obtained on the spot.

The president winding up the proceedings of the Mahasabha expressed satisfaction at the peaceful and successful termination of the session and hoped that the community would take up the work of this and previous sessions and discharge their duty by acting according to the decisions arrived at there. He expected very soon the community could take its due place in the political unity of the country and help the Great Indian Nation in achieving its goal by contributing their unity. The closing ceremony was very impressive, and it can safely be said that session contributed a good deal in bringing the various sections of the community very much closer than before. The next session was invited at Ujjain which was accepted by the Mahasabha.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

MR. MULCHAND SHAH ELECTED PRESIDENT

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

By an overwhelming majority Mr Mulchand Shah, Advocate, was elected as President of the Ahemedabad Municipality for one year, at a meeting of the Municipal Board held this evening. The other candidate who competed with Mulchand Shah was a lady, Ramanbhai who got 18 votes while Mr. Mulchand Shah got 30 votes. Mr. Narmawalla Bar-at-law was then elected vice-President.—Free Press

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR

"AT HOME" AT AIWANE-RAFAAT

An enjoyable evening was spent by all present at "Aiwane-Rafaat," Bombay on Wednesday when Atiya, Begum held a reception in honour of Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan's appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University. In congratulating the guest of the evening. Atiya Begum remarked that it was pleasant to see true merit recognised as it had been in the case of the present Vice-Chancellor. Education was an important factor in the progress of a nation, especially female education. The speaker deplored the lack of it in the Moslem community particularly among its women and hoped that the question would be seriously taken up by all concerned.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, in reply said it had been the proudest moment in his life when he had received the letter appointing him the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. Although the duties connected with the office were arduous too arduous to be coped with single-handed, he hoped to be able to fulfil them with the aid of the University Board. It had been the dream of his life to have a Chair in Arabic at Bombay University, as it was a language of the first importance to Moslems the world over and he hoped some rich Mahomedan would be found to come forward with the endowment. The proceedings terminated with items in Indian and Western music provided by Miss Barker. Mr. Fiakat Mr. D'Souza and others.

PAREL IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHAWLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—On the Parel Road there are eight Bombay Improvement Trust cement chawls each consisting three stories and a are allotted rooms on monthly rents on ground floor. The tenants of these chawls the understanding that a 24 hour water supply will be made to them.

The tenants of the top floors of these chawls are put to a great inconvenience as there is no water supply to them in the early morning hours, i.e., from 6 to 10 a.m., whereby they have no opportunity of getting the usual morning baths, and sometimes, they cannot obtain water for their morning "nashta."

Even a more inconvenience is being caused to them from yesterday. There is absolutely no water supply, and the tenants have to get water from the ground floors for cooking the meals. Almost all of the tenants of the top floors had to obtain water either from the ground floors or from the adjoining buildings.

The authorities concerned have already been many a times informed of this difficulty but no action his been taken upto this time. There is a Superintendent attached to these chawls for management who visits the chawls every alternative day of the week, but through the past experience his duties do not seem to be beyond an ordinary bill collector.—Your etc

H. U. RATHAR.

Bombay, April 11.

Lucknow, April 13.—The Lucknow Youth League, formed some months back, has elected Pandit Gobind Ballab Pant M.L.C. an dMrs. Suweeti Devi Mittra as its president and deputy president for 1929/30.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD AFFAIR

MUNICIPAL NEGLECT

A NEW COLLEGE?

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

The affairs of the local Municipality are going from bad to worse. With the constitution of the present Board an Independent Party was formed by Sheth Ambalal but the party has proved a great disappointment.

Lately an order of suspension was issued against Mr. Ajitraj Thakor, an engineer at the Water-works. The Sanitary Committee made up a case against him and it was investigated by a special C.I.D. Officer. A warrant was issued against him under which he was arrested and released on bail. The Officer, however, found that there was no case against him and the real culprit was brought to book. In spite of this, Mr. Ajitraj who has put in more than fifteen years' service in the Municipality is still under suspension and nobody knows what further steps are contemplated against him.

The roads of the City are in a deplorable condition. Clouds of dust are very thick even on the main roads of the City. There is a great deal of anxiety in connection with our water supply and death-rate has been increasing day by day but the councillors engage themselves in wordy strifes. Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai took an active part in the appointment of the present Chief Officer but is now safe in his retreat and thinks of going to Kashmir It is high time for citizens of Ahmedabad to be more vigilant and to see that their representatives discharge their duties towards them.

The election of the President is to take place this Saturday. Mr. Mulchand Shah is a candidate for the presidentship but some members have a conscientious objection against him as he is a nominated member.

The news of the bomb outrage at Delhi was received as a shock by all on Monday. It is feared that Government will have recourse to greater repression.

The Congress organisations are busy with their programmes. Meetings are held on Sundays for burning foreign cloth or preaching prohibition. This month it is proposed to organise athletic sports also.

The question of having a new Arts College in Ahmedabad is being discussed by a correspondent in a local weekly and suggestions are made for a commerce college and a medical college by others. Prof. B. K. Thakar has advocated the starting of a medical college, so that there may be three faculties in Ahmedabad when the question of a Gujarat University is taken up in right earnest in the near future.

HINDU GYMKHANA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of regret that from year to year some of the rich members of the Hindu Gymkhana are trying their best to increase the fees of membership and thus making it impossible for the middle class people to take advantage of this sports institution, the only one of its type at present. Whatever excuses the managing committee may have to give in this respect, the members in general are convinced that raising of fees means taking over the institution entirely in the hands of rich folk, and depriving the middle class such as clerks, students etc. of the same. The institution was started to meet the wants of sportsmen, especially to provide cricket, tennis and such other games at a suitable place. With strict and careful management, I am sure the Gymkhana can be efficiently managed without increasing the fees. If there is a check to the growing list of arrears and some of the unnecessary expenses are curtailed, there will be no need for increasing the fees. On the contrary the fees may be brought down to 1927 scale and enable young sportsmen to join the institution in large numbers.

I hope all members will be present at the coming annual meeting on Monday next and oppose the proposal for increasing the fees.—Yours etc.,

P. B.—

Bombay April 11.

Messrs D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay will publish shortly a work entitled "Malabar and the Portuguese" which was originally announced for publication by Messrs. Martin Hopkinson & Co., Ltd. It is a very comprehensive history of Kerala for the period between 1499 and 1663, and is written by Mr. K. M. Panikkar, B. A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Dixon Scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, author of "Relation of Indian States with the Government of India," etc. The MS was written by Mr. Panikkar from original sources in Portuguese and was read with great interest and admiration by such authorities as Sir Richard Temple, Bart, C.S.I., C.I.E., Editor of "The Indian Antiquary," and Sir Evan Cotton, Kt., C.I.E. Chairman of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Sir Richard Temple contributes an appreciative Foreward to this work.

ALL-INDIA MAJLIS

ANOTHER MUSLIM ORGANISATION

MOVE TO FOCUS MUSLIM OPINION

NEW DELHI, April 12.

In a statement to the Press Mr. Fazal Rahmatullah says that the promoters and sympathisers of the All-India Muslim Conference who met on March 30 have decided to form a new organisation to be called the All-India Majlis. Governing Board of 65 people with power to co-opt has been formed in order to establish this organisation. Members of this Board include men like Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Ibrahim Rahmatullah. Sir Mohamed Shafi, Sir Abdur Quader and Sir Abdul Karim Ghuznavi. A Committee of nine persons representing differernt provinces has been constituted to draft rules and rergulations for the Majlis. This Committee will meet at Bombay on 18th April to draft its report for presentation to the Governing Body. This parent body will hold meetings at Lahore on 4th and 5th May. The constitution of the Majlis is similar to that of the All-India Muslim Conference. It will be composed of representatives of various political organisations in the country who have or will accept the resolution of the Delhi Conference. Similarly the past and the present members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures and also members of municipalities and district boards will also be eligible for membership. The first session of the Majlis will be held probably at Lahore during the Christmas. It is also contemplated to form different expert committees under the Majlis to give effect to the resolutions of the Delhi Conference; for instance there will be education committee, agriculture committee, finance committee, constitution committee and so on.

The Governing Board of the Majlis will be the Executive Committee to carry out all work and to manage and supervise expert committees. The main idea of forming a new organisation is entirely due to the fact that all the existing Muslim organisations have ceased to represent Muslim opinion as a whole. Each one to-day represents different school of thought. Whenover Muslim opinion is demanded or found necessary, the Majlis will be summoned to rrepresent Muslim opinion of India. It was, therefore, not necessary that the Majlis should have its sittings every year. It will be summoned whenever occasion demanded. In the same way the purpose of expert committees is to advise Muslim members as to what attitude they should adopt with regard to legislation that may be placed before the country through Provincial and Central Legislature. The Majlis will also run the forthcoming elections. Any candidate who wishes to be adopted by the Majlis will have to fulfil two conditions' 1. He is opposed to the Nehru Report as it stands to-day and 2. He accepts Muslim demands formulated by the Delhi Muslim Conference.

A similar movement to contest forthcoming elections is on foot among Nehruite Mussalmans. It is understood that a meeting was recently called by Dr. Ansari when it was decided to form an Election Board for the purpose.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

MISREPRESENTATION IN BRITISH PRESS

HUBLI, April 12.

Apropos the Free Press message dated 9th from London stating that a "Morning Post" Correspondent presumes to establish a connection between Hindustani Seva Dal and Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, and tries to establish the identity of these organisations, Doctor Hardiker, General Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, has issued a statement to the press ridiculing the idea and explaining the aims, objects and methods of the Hindustani Seva Dal, which are the same as those of the Indian National Congress, which are purely non-violent and anti-terroristic. Neither the Indian National Congress nor the Hindustani Seva Dal, which is an auxiliary body of the former, have any connection with terroristic organisations as Pandit Motilal Nehru declared in the Assembly during the course of the debate on the Public Safety Bill, though the Congress is against the present system of government, still the methods of the Congress and consequently of the Hindustani Seva Dal are poles apart from those of terrorists and communists.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Hindustani Seva Dal seems to have become conspicuous in the English press owing to the reference made by the "Sunday Worker" of March 10th to the fact of the affiliation of the Dal to the League Against Imperialism. The "Sunday Worker" describes the Hindustani Seva Dal from a few facts that the Dal's Units are formed on a military basis as the Volunteer Army of India. But the "Sunday Worker" does not mention what the objects and methods of the Dal are and what other affiliations and associations and ties more strong and more intimate than those with the League, it has got. This scanty reference by the "Sunday Worker" to the Hindustani Seva Dal may have stood in good stead for the correspondent of the "Morning Post" in throwing out the suggestion of identity between Hindustani Seva Dal and Hindustan Socialist Republican Army.

A CHALLENGE.

As General Secretary of Hindustani Seva Dal, Dr. Hardikar further challenges the correspondent to prove that the objects, methods or association of the Dal are such as to induce or uphold or help to prompt action such as the throwing of bombs in the Legislative Assembly on Monday last on the plea of the Assembly's disservice to the country, by the two youths alleged to belong to Hindustan Socialist Republican Army.—Free Press.

HOCKEY

AGA KHANTOURNEY

LUSITANIANS WIN AN EXCITING FINAL.

Saturday's final between the Lusitanians and the Poona Rangers provided one of the most exciting finals seen in the tournament for years, the former winning by two goals to one. Thus after a lapse of fourteen years the Lusitanians, who are one of the oldest local teams, have revived their former glory and earned the right to be called the hockey champions of Western India. The match itself was not characterized by any high standard of hockey. Few finals are. But throughout there was a tense atmosphere of expectation and the excitement was such as has not been evinced since the time that the venue was on the Oval. There was a huge crowd out to watch the match and though a strong partisan spirit prevailed, they showed a very fine spirit.

The first half was [illegible] even though Poona showed up better. When they attacked, however, the Lusitanians were decidedly more dangerous and it was only the judgment of Cowper, the Poona goalie, that saved his side on two occasions.

On resuming the game after the interval the Lusitanians unvaded their opponents territory and for ten minutes there was only one team in it. A fine combined movement by the local forwards resulted in a scramble in front of the Poona goal and D'Souza managed to score the first goal amidst terrific applause.

Stung by this reverse Poona retaliated and after a few minutes P. Brewin dashed in to equalize with a snap shot. This enhanced the excitement and both teams did their best to draw ahead. Combining well the Lusitanians again broke away, and when Cowper came out to anticipate a pass, D'Souza took his chance and banged the ball into an empty goal thus giving his side the lead which they maintained to the end. After this the play deteriorated though excitement remained at fever heat. Almost the whole of the Poona team joined in the attack in an effort to draw level, while the local men packed their goal in a stubborn defence. The remaining minutes of play did not bring about any change in the score and last year's holders retired beaten by the odd goal in three. Though not the best, it had certainly been one of the most exciting finals seen since the inception of the tournament. Sir Reginald Spence congratulated the two teams and made a few remarks before asking Lady Jackson to present the trophies and medals, cheers for everybody terminating the proceedings

The Result:—

LUSITANIANS .... 2 goals.
POONA RANGERS .... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

POONA RANGERS:—Cowper; Symonds and Phillips; Cazalet, Massey and Santa Cruz; McIntyre. O'Brien, Mackenzie, Correa and R. Brewin

LUSITANIANS:—Mascarenhas; Dominic and Abreo; Amaral, Ferrao and Albuquerque; Lobo, Pereira, Pinto, D'Souza and D'Mello.

Referees:—James and Simpson.

SALE OF LIQUOR IN AMERICAN VESSELS

"DRY" LEADERS OF U. S. CONGRESS STIRRED UP

LONDON, April 13.

Washington.—"Dry" leaders of the Congress have been stirred up by the reports that liquor can now be had aboard the American vessels on the high seas, and threaten to introduce bill in the Senate next week forbidding such libations. Mr. Doran, the Federal Commissioner for Prohibition, declares that the sale of medicinal stores aboard the "Leviathan" is "manifestly illegal and extremely unethical" and he threatens to prevent it by prosecuting the ship's Doctor and Master. He also suggests that the vessel might be seized under an existing laws if such stores were so employed.

Note.—A recent New York message stated that the sailing of the "Leviathan" on the 10th instant under the flag of the U[illegible] States Lines Incorporated [illegible] restoration of liquor selling to American ships in trans-Atlantic trade.—Reuter.

GOLMURI TINPLATE WORKERS' STRIKE CONTINUENCIES

GOLMURI, April 13.

The Joint Secretary, Tinplate Workers Union, Golmuri, wires that the Golmuri tinplate workers strike still continues and that the men are determined to fight to a success.—Free Press.

HOLIDAY-MAKERS ARRESTED

Hindu New Year Day Sensation in Mysore

RICH SOWCARS AND MERCHANTS TO WAIT ON DEWAN

MADRAS, April 13.

132 holiday-makers in connection with the celebration of the Hindu New Year festival to-day were arrested says a message from Mysore Some of them are rich sowcars and merchants of the place. The police got information that a gambling was going on and carried raid in different parts of the city, arrested them and seized Rs. 665.

All the arrested persons were let off on their own recognisance. They are now arranging for a deputation to the Dewan in order to place before him their grievances.—Free Press.

FUTILE HUNT FOR PROSCRIBED BOOK

DETAILS OF LYAL LIBRARY SEARCH

MEERUT April 13.

Details of the search of the Lyal Library in connection with seizure of Pandit Sunderlal's proscribed book "Bharatmen Angrezi Raj" are forthcoming.

The Police raided the house of Pandit Trivikrama Krishna, Sahay, librarian, early morning on the 12th inst. The inmates were roused from their sleep and the search warrant was shown to Pandit Trivikrama Krishna Sahay. He assured the police that he ordered for the books and said that he was willing to show them the Library Cash book and registers to show that the V.P.P. was not received.

The police officers did not believe the statement and searched his house for about five hours. They could not find any copy of the book. Then they took him to the Lyal Library and searched it and there too they did not get a copy.—Free Press.

BELGAUM DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

SENSATIONAL ELECTION

BELGAUM, April 12.

(From a Correspondent.)

This time there were 36 candidates for 17 Non-Mahomedan seats and six candidates for 2 Mahomedan seats. Raobahadur Augadi and Mr. P. R. Chikodi were the leader of the two opposing parties. There was a very keen electioneering contest between all the candidates. There was a very heavy polling this year being a record one for the district. Nearly 80 per cent of the voters recorded their votes. Both leader were trying to unseat each others and Raobahadur Augadi did succeed in unseating Mr. P. R. Chikodi from his stronghold where he always topped the poll with a thumping majority of 5 to 6 hundred over all other candidates. This year Mr. Chikodi was not able to secure more than 700 votes on the whole.

If Mr. Potdar had not resigned his seat on the day of scrutiny in order to get in Mr. Chikodi it would have been a walk-over in the coming presidential election for Raobahadur Augadi.

RAILWAYMEN OF AJMER HOLD MASS MEETING

NEED FOR ORGANISATION

AJMERE, April 13.

A mass meeting of railwaymen of Ajmer Workshops was held last evening. About three thousand workmen attended. Seth Manilal Kothari, General Secretary B. B. C. I. Rly. Employee's Association, speaking on the need for organisation said that as the result of awakened consciousness amongst railwaymen all over the country, organised efforts were being made for securing better conditions of service.

Referring to the work of the Association, he said that during the last eight years of its existence under the able guidance of Sjt. Vallabhai Patel, the president, it had earnestly tried to do service in the common cause of all communities serving the railway. It was matter for satisfaction that a very large number of European employees of different ranks were on the Association roll.

The Association stood for co-operation with the authorities to the last possible limit, and when that became impossible it was prepared for a clean and complete fight.—Free Press.

Peshawar, April 13.—Another fire, the second within a month, occurred in Peshawar city last night resulting in eight shops and two houses being reduced to ashes. The fire brigade and the khilafat congress volunteers rendered valuable assistance in controlling and putting it down The loss is estimated at about Rs. 10,000. —Free Press.

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ALDEAMAR KOLI-CHRISTIAN CASE

—:o:—

ONE ACCUSED SENTENCED : TWO ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Judgment has been delivered in the assault case which had roused considerable interest amongst the Kolis and Christians of Mhad by Mr. Fernandes, First Class Resident City Magistrate, Bandra, before whom one Dula Govind (Accused No. 1) Goma Bistul (No. 2) and Aitwar alias Muslya Manglia (No. 3) were tried on charges of house-trespass and assaulting one Hilary Duming Ghosal, in January last, on the evening of the Christian festival of the Magi or Three Kings. That evening, Duming was 'At Home' to a number of fellow Christians, and the Kolis had about the same time been enjoying at the local liquor shop. The accused were alleged to have entered the house of Hilary Duming and assaulted him and one Simao. One of the assailants was alleged to have said: "Beat Kunbi Christians".

His Worship convicted accused No. 1 Dhula Govind, under sections 451 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code, the latter read with section 114 of the Indian Penal Code, both as regards the hurt caused to Hilary and Simao, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months for each of these 3 offences, the sentences to run concurrently. The benefit of doubt was given to Nos. 2 and 3 on the point of their identity with the assailants of Hilary and Simao and they were acquitted under Section 258 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Public Prosecutor Mr. Nerulker, with Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, Solicitor prosecuted, whilst Mr. P. Patil, pleader defended the accused.

SPANISH MILITARY INSURRECTION AND AFTER

—:o:—

PUBLIC TIRED OF DICTATORSHIP

LONDON, March 15.
(By Mail).

The insurrection in the artillery in Spain has been quickly and peremptorily suppressed by the Dictator, Primo de Rivera. This is the end of it so far as the outside world is concerned, for a long time to come. But it has served to draw attention to the evils of dictatorship and to the need apparently felt by leaders of a moderate Royalist cast to withdraw from public life.

The Marquis D' Estela himself has been forced to enter into newspaper polemics in regard to the future constitution. Though one detects in his anonymous articles no more than the inconsequent platitudes which are the refuge of these conscious of a week case, it is clear that the Dictatorship is verging on to end.

QUESTION OF SUCCESSION TO THRONE.

Meanwhile, writes the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, political gossips are speculating on the succession to the throne. Not that King Alfanso is dying or even decaying but when there is great ferment everywhere, the throne cannot escape scrutiny and speculation.

The fact is well-known that the King's oldest son, the Prince of the Austrias, suffers from an incurable disease. This renders the question of succession to the throne a vital and at the same time difficult one. The second son is reputed to be stone deaf with a severe impediment in his speech.

The gossips, therefore, are satisfied that, the spite of any disclaimers, the third son should be regarded as the heir. Prince Juan was born on June 20, 1913, and is consequently about 16 years of age at the present day.—Free Press.

GUJARATI HINDU SAMASTA VANIK MANDAL

—:o:—

Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, a member of the above Mandal, gave a party to the members of the Gujarati Hindu Samasta Vanik Mandal, Bombay, at "Ram Baug", C. P. Tank. A large number of ladies and members attended the gathering. Sir Jugmohandas, Kt., President of the Mandal, occupied the chair. At the outset Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Secretary, expressed his regret for the absence of Mr. Mansukhlal, who was unable to attend the gathering owing to ill-health. Mr. Master thanked him on behalf of the Mandal for calling the gathering.

Prof. Kaji, Messrs. Thakordas P. Munim, Manilal D. Nanavaty, Thakordas A. Gandhi and others laid stress on formulating a scheme for the propagation and popularising aims and objects of the Mandal, whereby members could come in contact with members of other Bania community and freely exchange their views on the same. They also spoke at length regarding the importance of convening a conference of all the Gujarati Hindu Banias to devise means for the social welfare and advancement of the community.

Sir Jugmohandas thanking the members and their family for their attendance, remarked that no social institution could flourish without the help and co-operation of ladies. They should. therefore, rise to the occasion to take interest in the activities of the Mandal. He also expressed his wish to increase membership and to start a permanent fund to put the Mandal on a sound footing.

HOME FOR STREET BLIND WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

THE DONATIONS

Since the publication of the last donation list, the following further donations have been received, upto 28-3-1929, in aid of the above Fund:—

Through Mrs. A. P. Sabavala:—H. H. the Yuvraj of Mysore, Rs. 1,000; Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., Rs. 500; The Trustees of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormarjee Wadia Charity Fund, Rs. 150; Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Guzder, Rs. 101; Raja Pratapgirji Narsinghgirji, Rs. 100; Mrs. Dinshaw Modi, Rs. 100; Seth Vallabdass Kersondas Natha, Rs. 100; Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Kt., Rs. 100; Mr. K. A. Vakil, Rs. 51; Mr. D. F. Mulla, Rs. 50; Mr. M. C. Tarachand, Rs. 51; A Sympathiser in memory of her daughter Perin, Rs. 50; A Sympathiser, Rs. 50; Mr. B. J. Wadia, Rs. 50; Mr. Hormasjee Kapadia, Rs. 25; Mrs. P. D. Patel, Rs. 25; Mr. Kaikobad Adenvala, Rs. 25; Sums under Rs. 20, Rs. 35. Total Rs. 2,563-0-0.

One-third share of the "Dil Pazir" organized in aid of the Girl Guides Fund, Bombay Division, and the Home for the Street Blind Women of Bombay at the "Royal Opera House" on 1-3-1929, Rs. 1,572-5-4.

For expenses of "Dil Pazir":—Khan Saheb Dossabhoy Hormasjee Bhiwandivala, Rs. 200; and Mr. Nusserwanji J. Readymoney, Rs. 500.

For Funds:—From a Zoroastrian two very old pages of Persian Manuscript 600 years old written in gold by pin by Hafiz Shirazi (estimated at Rs. 150 to Rs. 200) through Mrs. Freni M. Cama.

Collections through Mrs. J. N. Duggan in connection with "Dil Pazir":—N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 500; Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, Rs. 250; Mrs. T. M. Premchand, Rs. 100; Mr. Vallabdass Dayal, Rs. 100; Mr. A. J. Wadia, Rs. 100; Mr. Manecklal Jethalal, Rs. 100; Mr. Karamchand Chunilal, Rs. 100; D. F. C., Rs. 100; Mrs. J. D. Daver, Rs. 100; Messrs. Jagabhai Bhogilal and Kantilal Bhogilal, Rs. 71; Mr. Jamnadas Baxi, Rs. 51; Mrs. J. Guzder, Rs. 50; Mr. Amoobhai Kalidass, Rs. 50; Mr. Bhagwandas Jethabhai, Rs. 50; Mr. Bholabhai Dalal, Rs. 25; Mr. Jamnadas Omerchand, Rs. 25; Mr. H. F. Commissariat, Rs. 25. Total Rs. 1,797-0-0.

Amount in Fixed Deposit with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, with interest accrued thereon upto 18th December, 1928, Rs. 40,615-0-0; to which is added Cash in current account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 160-5-8, making a total of Rs. 40,775-5-8.

The grand total of all the sums received as stated above is thus Rs. 46,707-11-0.

ALEXANDRA SEWING SCHOOL

—:o:—

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF FANCYWORK

A very attractive exhibition and sale of ready-made dresses of all kinds, fancy work, pretty articles of painting, paper work, fret-work, rope work, etc., is being held by Miss A. F. Mehta, proprietress of the above School, at Dhobi Talao (opposite the New Fire-temple), in Mr. T. Mistry's house.

This exhibition and sale which were opened on Saturday will continue for a week.

Artistic and valuable pieces of hand embroidery attract the eyes of visitors. The embroidered picture of 'Zarathustra' is worked artistically, the price of which is announced to be given to the "Poor Zoroastrian Funds".

The picture of a girl praying in memory of her late mother, according to the ways of Zoroastrian religion, is beautifully worked, and is worth seeing. The sale prices on many articles seem to be remarkably cheap.

A shipment of hand-painted cushion covers, tapestry, handkerchiefs for ladies and gents of selected designs and colours, Prishna and Armenian work has been specially ordered out for the occasion.

Calcutta.—The annual Sikh procession which marks the beginning of the Sikh new year, passed off peacefully in Calcutta on Friday. Granth Saheb was carried in a decorated motor lorry.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—The All-India Solicitors' Conference takes place in Calcutta on April 16 and 18. The Chief Justice will open the Conference. A large number of delegates are expected from Bombay. The programme also includes excursions and evening parties.—Free Press.

BHIL RAM NAVMI MELA

—:o:—

The Bhil Seva Mandal, (Dohad, Panch Mahals) celebrates the Bhil Ram Navmi Mela this year. At Jhalod on 17th inst. A new Ram Temple, specially for the Bhils has been built there near the Bhil Ashram out of the funds raised by performance of the Bhil boys of the Mandal at Bombay the year before the last.

Jagatguru Shreemad Shankeracharyaji Dr. Kurtukotiji of Shree Karvir Prith will perform the opening ceremony.

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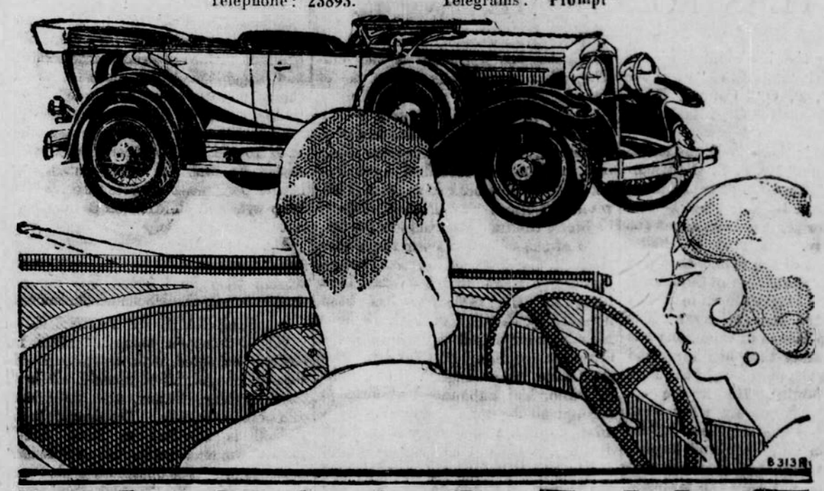

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BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 15 1929

T. P.'s MEMOIRS

The Irish Party in Anecdote

BATTLES FOR HOME RULE.

Reviewing the book "Memories of an old Parliamentarian" by the Rt. Hon. T. P. O.' Connor, F. P. writes in Manchester Guardian.

Somewhere in these lively and entertaining volumes* Mr. T. P. O' Connor records the "astonishing" reply made to him by Lord Balfour when he had been asked for some details about the Fourth Party. He said he had forgotten most of the things that had taken place in the House of Commons. Lord Balfour's forgetfulness may well have astonished Mr. O'Connor. The Father of the House of Commons has forgotten nothing that has happened in his time to the members of the Parliamentary family. He knows all about them—not merely what they said or did, but the minutest details of their origin and personal habits. He noted, to take one instance out of a multitude, not only the majestic mind and character of Gladstone, but his way, while speaking, on gesturing with his feet—"taking up now one position and now another as if he were going through the figures of a dance." Mr. O'Connor's dual equipment gives him a peculiar advantage in writing an anecdotal history of the Irish Parliamentary party. He was in the thick of the politics of the time, behind and in the scenes; he was also always the detached, observant journalist, with his press-gallery flair for the oddities of personality Hence the special value of his record. He gives us the facts at first hand carefully documented and reliable; and he gives us, too, all the amusing and pathetic play of human oddity and extravagance, the staple of the sketch's writer trade. His subject, so coloured and dramatic, has been perhaps more written about than any period in our recent political history, and yet Mr. O' Connor contrives, in this engaging blend of reminiscense, analysis and narrative, to make it all astonishingly fresh and interesting.

Mr. O'Connor has not written his autobiography—that one hopes is yet to come—in these large but easily absorbed volumes. He has written the political side of the story of the twenty years from his arrival in London as a poor but resourceful journalist to the death of Parnell in 1891. There is just enough personal record to keep us interested in the attractive personality of the writer; indeed, those who are not specialists in the old Nationalist party will find ample entertainment in the early adventures of a free lance in the seventies who could turn his hand to anything from writing penny dreadfuls to translating a Wagner libreto. Seven terrible years, he calls the time of his first struggles, but clearly they were lived with zeast, and this is communicated to the reader, Mr. O'Connor "arrived" as a writer with his "Life of Beaconsfield," which he wrote in extreme poverty on the back of quack advertisements; as a speaker he graduated in public-house debates. "I spoke in nearly every taproom in the East End, especially where the landord was an Irishman." The ebullient, eager, hopeful young Irishman lives in these chapters. Nearly half a century ago Mr. O' Connor was elected for Galway, at the age of 32 and he gives a delightful account of the disappearance on the spree of the sitting member—a wild dissolute Irishman of the old type—when he was wanted to "stand" From his early hardships, his intimacy with the sufferings of the poor and luckless, Mr. O'Connor derived an unfailing sympathy and tolerance. There are no hard words in his memoirs One doubts whether he has quite forgiven certain actions of Mr. Tim Healy, but he does characteristic full justice to the more amiable qualities of that once formidable man. And he has not forgiven "Buckshot Forster. But this is a sunny book, abounding in the charity that sees all round the sinner and understands.

ENTRY INTO PARLIAMENT.

With the entrance of Mr. O'Connor upon the Parliamentary scene, there enters the bright light of his memory the sinister and unforgettable figure of Parnell. The personality of Parnell dominates the narrative to the end. The other dominating figure is, of course, Gladstone, and the linked fortunes of the two men give to the story something of the excitement of a drama of opposed characters. It is odd that the first record of a relation between them should date from 1878, when O'Connor saw Parnell helping in break Gladstone's windows (at the time of the agitation over the Christians in Turkey). This was not a favourable introduction to his Irish hero, for Mr. O'Connor has been honourably distinguished throughout his career for his championship of the Christian victims of Turkey. For Gladstone, his English hero, Mr. O'Connor had unbounded admiration through all the ups and downs of Irish affairs—with a temporary suspension during the Liberal correction period. His book is full of hearty hero-worship of the man, of whom he says that the House of Commons without him was like a room lit by a farthing candle when the electric light has failed.

One notes throughout, by the way, a certain Irish profusion of heightened language, which is pleasantly idiosyncratic. An accomplished journalist, Mr. O' Connor likes a sharp contrast of black and white. He has an extraordinary relish for what is queer and interesting in appearance and character, and he had the good fortune in the eighties to be thrown among the most amazing set of eccentries that politics has ever produced. His book is very largely a long portrait gallery of his Irish colleages and English political friends and foes, all done without caricature, but with a sure skill in catching the salient feature. He notices everything even to the ring of American shape worn by Lord Randolph Churchill and he tells us not only of the policies of the great men of that legendary time but also of the things we like to know about people; what they wore and ate., and how many hours they slept.

"A GREAT GENTLEMAN."

The subject of Mr. O'Connor's memoirs is the history of Gladstonian Home Rule, its ups and downs and final failure history which exercises dullness by an ever-bubbling stream of anecdote. It does not contain, I think, many important new facts or "revelations"; the ground has been too minutely explored already. It gives the impressions, recalled with freshness of detail, of an old man who fought like an Irishman through that turbulent time ans somehow managed to keep not only same but cheerful. The chief interest of the narrative is in its complete and living portrait of Parnell. Mr. O'Connor was too near the man and knew him too well to endose the usual melodramatic accounts of him. To him Parnell was no monster of cold egotism, varied by furtive sensuality, but, as he says somewhere, "a great gentleman," with terrible failings but with very human sympathies. We hear much of the extraordinary predominance of the man over his followers. "When Parnell directed upon Healy the frozen glare of his brilliant and mysterious eyes Healy wilted." and it is interesting to learn that even what Mr. O'Connor calls Parnell's red flint" eyes could subdue the enemy who in the end did so much to bring the great man low. The vignettes of the leading Irish Nationalists are all interesting, especially that of the grotesque Mr. Biggar, the real author, Mr. O'Connor says, of the policy of obstruction. Biggar's attitude to the cause was "that of a Belfast Quasimodo to an Irish Esmeralda." It will be news to many, by the way, that Mr. Sexton, perhaps the greatest orator of the party in the old days, is still living in Dublin, "all his great genius useless to his country, and all his great achievements forgotten." Here are two randomly chosen specimens of Mr. O'Connor's stories:

I remember once when we Sir Willfrid Lawson and himself] were walking up Constitution Hill that he repeated to me an exchange of views with Sir George Irevelyan, a Radical like himself. I had been a rigid rule that no private vehicle should be allowed to ascend Constitution Hill....The rule had been changed, and now hansoms and four-wheelers careered over the once sacred and secluded highway. "That," said Sir George, "is the one reform that you and I have seen carried out in our lifetime."

And this of Morley:

When I was talking to him once about the tragedies that lay behind the brilliant surface of aristocratic society and suggested what material these things might give to a novelist of genius, Morley almost impatiently replied that he took no interest in their rotten joys or their rotten sorrows; he was far more interested in the poor wage-earner, who had to keep wife and children on scanty and uncertain resources.

Mr. O'Connor was astonished by the "ineptitude" of Morley's confession that he "hated the air of contention in the House of Commons.

THE FALL OF PARNELL.

Mr. O'Connor's second volume is entirely occupied with an account of the decline and fall of Parnell. It has the beginning, climax, and the crash of a classic tragedy. The downfall of Parnell is ascribed to three chief causes: the Non-conformist conscience in England; "the obstinate pride" of the man himself "which produced something like megalomania, and the fact that he never really liked or trusted Gladstone. Of these causes one imagines that Mr. O'Connor would allow that the chief one was in the character and conduct of Parnell. It is, with all allowances, a sordid story.

. . . passion spins the plot
We are betrayed by what is false within.

There is a dramatic description of the agitation in the Irish party after the divorce, and of the painfully protracted struggles in Committee Room 15, and the "obstinate pride" still there displayed by the leader in face of the "ascetic" Irishmen, sorrowing and still adoring in the main, whom he had plunged into an agonising dilemma. Mr. O'Connor himself approaches the catastrophe in a spirit of impartial charity and understanding. The book closes with a realistic account of Parnell's last tragic campaign to retain the leadership in Ireland, and John Dillon is quoted as saying that in the last few months Parnell "must be regarded as more or less insane." It is certain that he killed himself by reckless expenditure of emotion and energy in that "hideous conflict," and we hear again the cry of the broken man, "I will fight while I live," and by way of epilogue there is this description of the ruined fortunes of the Parnell clan and the ancestral home in decay.

F. P.

FOCH, GREATER THAN NAPOLEON

Best Stories of the Man Who Won the War

Foch is dead, and the mantle of Napoleon is empty. There is no successor.

What will history write on his tomb? He commanded armies such as Bonaparte never dreamed of, won a final victory that history cannot parallel, was the master of his time in the art and practice of war, the one man alive who could have welded the armies of the nations under one supreme command without jealousies or friction.

"Victory is the will to win", was his phinciple. His will was invincible. "If Foch had been Boche we should have lost the war," said an English field-marshall, his devoted friend.

Foch's character was summed up in three words—simplicity, determination, calm. Thus writes J. Wentworth Day in the "Sunday Express."

This stocky, grizzled man with the gnawn moustaches, the steely blue eyes, the quiet, curt voice, the calm manner, the economy of word and eloquence of gesture was the soul of simplicity.

He was utterly sincere, utterly direct, without pretence or pomposity, deeply religious, oblivious or money, contemptuous of politicians, absorbed in his work, his hobbies and his grandchildren.

His hobbies were the homely ones of a great and simple man—music, books, his horse, his gun and his dogs, his apple orchard and the prunning of trees.

Two things struck me the first time I had to call on him—the stark simplicity of his room and furniture, the stark directness of his eye and speech.

He spoke little and gestured much. His gestures were more eloquent than words. That wave of the hand with which he dismissed a man when he was busy was final, commanding, courteous. His tap on the shoulder was an acclade. He never tapped a man he disliked. But his gestures were his superb form of expression.

Once, before a class of young officers, he explained the complete strategy of his 1918 offensive and victory in six words and half a dozen gestures.

Flinging out his right hand like a parrot's slaw, he gripped the empty air and held fast to an invisible enemy's flank.

"A SUBTLE ANIMAL."

Then he flung out his left hand gripped again, and butting his head forward as a parrot does when it bites, he snapped at the air again and again.

"Le perroquet est un animal subtil," he said. ("The parrot is a subtle animal".)

That was all. It explained perfectly his tactics in 1918, the tactics that held 1,800,000 Germans in his power just before the Armistice.

Moltke captured 80,000 Frenchmen at Sedan. Foch could have taken one million eight hundred thousand men had he struck east of Metz, between that fortress and Saarbruck, and cut their main line of retreat.

It was the focal point up to which his great strategy had led since that fateful July 17. He wanted to strike and strike hard. When politicians spoke to him of the armistice he replied:—

"Armistice! Why? I have them!"

He had. He had that vast army, the most perfectly equipped and trained this world has ever seen, open to such a sweeping blow as Napoleon never delivered, as Wellington never planned, as Moltke never dreamed.

I do not imagine that he regretted later that the blow never fell. He had his reward. The reward of a puissant Empire bowing to a dictatorship of surrender whose like modern history cannot show. That was a fit reward for the man on whom had fallen the mantle of Napoleon.

ESSENTIAL HUMANITY.

There is another version of his views on the Armistice, a well-corroborated one. Some one asked him why he agreed to the politicians' plans for peace.

"Because it would have cost another 100,000 men to have gone on."

That is typical of his essential humanity and of his religion. He was a devout Roman Catholic.

Father Bernard Vaughan tells this story of the marshal. He said one day:—

"I know something about preparation for war, about formation and concentration, and I can follow up an advantage, but victory does not depend on me."

Then he drew a little crucifix from his tunic and said:—

"There, nailed to the cross, is the Giver of Victory. Our triumph must come if we trust in Him."

After the victory of the Marne a bishop congratulated him.

"Monseigneur", Foch replied, "Thank not me, but Him who made use of me."

M. Viviani, Prime Minister of France and anti-clerical, once asked the usual banal question:—

"Well, general, when do you think the war will end?"

"Sir", Foch replied, "God alone knows, and as you have shut Him out no one else can tell you."

HIS AVERSIONS.

Those stories are typical of the man. He did not like anti-clericals—or politicians.

Yet the man who discovered the genius of the marshal, the man who pushed him forward, and was primarily responsible for his supreme command of the Allied Forces was the arch priest-hater, the arch anti-clerical, the disbeliever in God, the out-and-out free-thinker—Clemenceau.

Foch's pay as a Marshal of France was less than £1,000 a year. Yet he refused a fortune for his memoirs because he said they would hurt the feelings of living people.

His little, homely manor of Trofeuntenion-en-Ploujean in Brittany was only about a thousand acres, such a place as a small squire owns in England.

"My chief joy in peace will be to go there and sit in my apple orchard", he said.

That and an evening walk with his gun and his brace of pointers, an hour of music, Balzac and Victor Hugo, his grandchildren, and the memory of his only son, killed in the first days of the war, were his consolations in the evening of his life

A friend attempted to sympathise with Foch when his son was killed. He knew all that the dead boy meant.

"Do not mention that, I pray you, said the father, with a face like iron. "We will not speak of that till after the war."

Sir George Arthur asked him not so very long ago what he thought of the Locarno Treaty.

"Ah!" said the marshal with an enigmatic smile, "unfortunately, my dear friend, I always look at these things with a big map, not with a small one."

And if you like the delicate subtlety of that you will like even more that lovely but untranslatable pun of which he delivered himself one night at a big social affair in Paris.

Many lovely women were there. Most of them wore smart but abbreviated gowns. Some one asked him what he thought of them.

"Je trouve que cette mode se rapproche trop de la frontiere du rein (Rhin)," he replied. Wilde could no have put it more neatly.

Here is another story of him. I do not know if it is true,

It happened, we are told, a few years before the war, when Foch and some British officers were discussing the probability of British troops being sent to France in the event of a war. The discussion was long. Suddenly Foch clinched it.

"All you need do," he said, "is to send us four men and a corporal. But send them at the beginning of hostilities. I will put them in the line and do my best to get them killed. My mind will then be at rest, for the whole of Britain will rise as one man."

Sometimes his wit was as biting as it was terse. There is that story which they tell in Paris, more than on this side, of the dinner which the marshal gave to the German delegates after hostilities had ceased.

It was a good dinner. The Chateau Y Quem, the Musigny and the "grande et fine" were all good, too good for the guests, the Parisians say.

It was after the brandy that the Germans got a little above themselves. They demanded cigars.

"Ah Donnez des cigares a ces messieurs" ("Ah! Give the cigars to these gentlemen"), said the marshal (say the Paristans), "mais les cigares de deuxierme ordre" ("But the cigars of second quality").

As Foch's cigars, even of the first "ordre," were so black, foul, and rank that they held the average Englishman's breath, the German ebullience met with its Waterloo.

Foch was charming to women, with all the native manners of the Gascon gentleman.

Once in an officers' dug-out near Verdun he found a photograph of Miss Ethel Barrymore, the actress, Sir Charles Wyndham's niece, who played with Irving in "Peter the Great".

Foch took down the photograph, asked if he might have it, put it in his pocket, and departed.

A few days later Miss Barrymore opened a parcel. It contained her photograph, with these words in the Marshal's writing:—

To the charming and beautiful actress whose lovely face has brightened and inspired the gloom of war.

And finally one last story which shows both the simplicity of the man and his gift for quiet, cutting rebuke.

IMAGINATION.

A blind man asked the doorkeeper of a French war cripples' institute to lead him to his place.

"I can't. I am too busy. Find it yourself," the concierge snapped.

An elderly man in civilian clothes stepped forward and led the blind man to his seat.

Then he turned to the doorkeeper and said:—

"Why did you not help that man?"

"I hadn't time," said the concierge gruffly.

"If I can find time, you can," said the civilian. "I am Marshal Foch."

Foch was made of the stuff of all really great soldiers. He had imagination, rision, and will. He was a student and a man of action. Few soldiers are both.

It has been claimed that Mr. Lloyd George discovered Foch—Foch was known before 1914.

Lord Roberts, at Quebec in 1910, at the dedication of the Plains of Abraham, spoke these words:—

They refuse to believe me, and we sleep under a false security, but I do not hesitate to affirm that we shall have a frightful war in Europe, and that England and France will have the hardest experience of their existence.

They will, in fact, see defeat very near, but the war will finally be won by the genius of a French general named Ferdinand Foch, professor in the Military School in Paris.

Now he is dead, the great and simple man, the saviour of civilisation. How banal that last phrase sounds—truth usually does!

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FAREWELL TO BOMBAY ENGINEER

A group photo on the eve of the retirement of Mr J. W. Mackison, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality with the staff of the Architectural Department. (Sitting from left to right) Messrs Padhye, Mistry, Nariman, Mr. J. W Mackison Mr T K Roddan, Khan Saheb Pastakia and Mr. Shesia.